THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No 144. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS

BY

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that 'No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New York, and
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

From the New York papers of this morning.

SEWARD AND THE MASONS.

During the trip to-day the singularity of Seward going to a Masonic ceremony occasioned much fun and discussion. "Why should the great Anti-Mason go hundreds of miles to see a mere Masonic ceremony?" some people asked, while they even hinted something like an impropriety. Others said Seward was himself a Mason, and only indulged in Morganism for political effect.

THE ARRIVAL AT JERSEY CITY.

The train containing the President and his escort arrived at Jersey City at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock P. M. A large crowd (made up in great part of New Yorkers) was in attendance at the depot, and when the cars were stopped a general rush was made for the rear one, which everybody took for granted contained the disguished official whom they desired to see. A squad of Jersey City police, under charge of Captain Daily, aid to the Chief, entered the depot shortly before the train arrived, and by forming near the car entrance prevented the crowd of curiosity seekers from filling the carriage and incommoding the President and his escort. The ferry boat which landed on the Jersey side just previous to the arrival of the train brought over his Honor Mayor Hoffman. United States Marshal Murray, Major-General Butterfield, and Superintendent Kennedy, who were in waiting when the cars reached the depot.

A revenue tugboat, lying alongside the pier adjoining the depot, had on board Admiral Farragut and the officers of his staff, all dressed in full uniform. When the whistle of the approaching locomotive betokened the arrival of the train these marched up from the pier, joined the Mayor and the other gentlemen above mentioned, and in a body entered the President's car. After salutations had been exchanged between them and the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Seward and the Presidential party, which was the work of only a few minutes, the President took the arm of Admiral Farragut, and was escorted by him, followed by Secretary Seward and the other distinguished gentlemen, to the tug in waiting to convey them to the United States man-of-war Franklin, which lay in the stream but a short distance from the ferry. As the tug sailed away from the pier a round of hearty cheers was sent up from the assembled crowd, and the President, who stood uncovered, with Admiral Farragut, in the stern of the boat, bowed his thanks in acknowledgment.

When the tug containing the Presidential party steamed away from the Franklin, the guns of the forts on Governor's and Bedloe's islands thundered forth a salute of twenty-one guns each, and, ere the echoes of these had died away, the tug reached pier No. 1. Here the shed which covers the pier was draped with a number of national flags, and the street in front, as well as West street, was now completely blocked up, preventing the cars from running, and effectually cutting off all communication between Battery place and West street by any vehicular means. Company A, 71st Regiment (the Light Guard), dressed in their gay and fancy uniform, with the ungainly bearskin cap, now marched down Battery place and took position under the pier shed.

When the President arrived on the pier he was received by the Rev. Dr. McMurdy, Most Rev. Grand Patriarch of the Commanderies of New York, who briefly remarked that he most cordially welcomed him as President; that he was sorry the attendance of the Order was on this occasion so meagre; but that he hoped very soon to allow him a larger reception than this, which was only of an informal character.

In reply the President merely expressed his thanks for the honor done him, and, after shaking Dr. McMurdy warmly by the hand, entered the carriage in waiting for him, followed by Secretary Seward, his Honor Mayor Hoffman, and Major-General Butterfield, United States Army.

THE INTRODUCTION.

After supper his Excellency visited the large parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was at once surrounded by a number of ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to be presented to him. Here he was shortly after joined by Mr. Seward. The President went through the ceremony of introduction and handshaking in his usual affable manner. Among those present were Major-General Butterfield, Judge Blatchford, Collector Smyth, General Rousseau, Postmaster-General Randall, Richard Schell, Postmaster James Kelly, E. A. Talmadge, ex-Mayor Perry, of Albany; Samuel G. Courtney, United States District Attorney; Alderman O'Brien, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Niles, General Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn; General Duryea, Surveyor of the Port; —— Wakeman, Colonel Hiller, etc. The President gave a very cordial greeting to his biographer, Mr. John Savage, with whom he chatted for some time.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION—PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

The President also received a committee from the Constitutional Union, the Corresponding Secretary of which presented the following:—

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. President:—We have the honor of appearing before you as a delegation composed of the officers and members of the "Constitutional Union"—an association of citizens who regard the union of these States perpetual, its dissolution by secession or expulsion impossible; citizens whose aspirations rise superior to party discipline or distinction in our endeavors to support the best men and the best measures for the welfare and happiness, the prosperity and harmony of our whole country—the united thirty-six States. And, regarding your policy for the restoration of the late delinquent States, as the proper constitutional course—deprecating, as we do, the exercise of a despotic military rule over a portion of our republic, whose whole structure rests upon the principle of sovereignty existing in the people, and believing that 'the war power of the general Government in case of rebellion is limited to its suppression only, and cannot be rightfully exercised for any other purpose under a government of civil laws," we are most happy to greet you as the independent and fearless advocate of constitutional guarantees and the legitimate rights of the people. In behalf of our organization, therefore, we are pleased to convey to you, sir, our appreciation of your public services, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. We respectfully salute you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of our nation, whom we have from our infancy been taught to respect. We also recognize in the person of the present incumbent, Andrew Johnson, an incorruptible, firm, and reliable friend of the whole Union, the Constitution, and the laws made in conformity therewith: and in behalf of our association, we tender to you our unflinching support and our sincere regards, and, with our earnest wishes for your success in speedily restoring our distracted country to its former prosperity and harmony, which we believe to be your most earnest desire and which your policy will more effectually accomplish, we bid you a hearty welcome to our city, a happy sojourn, a pleasant journey, and a safe return to those cares and anxieties of state which have been so fearlessly and cheerfully borne by you amid the turbulence of blind fanaticism and the wicked schemings of political Jacobins, striving for party ascendancy only.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then replied as follows:—

Gentlemen—All I can say in reply to your kind address is to return you my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome that you have tendered me. I think I know how to appreciate a welcome of this kind from my fellow-citizens, and I would be doing injustice to myself to say that I could be indifferent to the cordial reception given me on this occasion. Accepting the allusion to myself, I will say that in my past conduct, both in my acts and messages, I have reciprocated and answered to every principle you have put forth.

Mr. Seward—That is the true way to do it.

The President (continuing)—And this makes it unnecessary, it seems to me, to assent further to this now than by saying that my past conduct shows that I assent to everything. It would seem that through my whole life I have made it an object to pursue those principles, and to act up to them, and in so doing I could not do wrong. I thank you for the very cordial welcome that you have tendered me on this occasion.

Mr. Seward then took the address from the hands of the Secretary of the Union, and handed it to his Excellency.

A crowd had by this time again gathered outside the hotel, who cheered occasionally and otherwise made their presence known, and that they wanted a speech. A gentleman deputed by them informed the President of their wishes, whereupon Secretary Seward went out on the balcony and informed them that the President was too fatigued to speak to them, but that when he returned to the city on his way home he would be happy to address them.

A COMMITTEE FROM BOSTON.

A number of gentlemen of Boston, acting as a committee of their citizens, were introduced to the President, and tendered him the hospitalities of their city.

The President briefly expressed thanks in accepting.

It was now late, and the President soon after retired, and the hotel was at once cleared of its visitors and left to its usual quiet.

RUMORS OF THE RESIGNATION OF MR. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton are again making their way to the public. No serious difference of opinion is expressed between Secretary Stanton and the President or the rest of the Cabinet, but statements of threatened resignation by the Secretary of War are plenty as blackberries. This time the report comes from persons of high standing in official circles, who have spoken of the resignation of Mr. Stanton as reaching them in an unofficial way, but in such guise as to admit of but little doubt. It is stated that Secretary Stanton has prepared his letter of resignation to be sent to the President, and is arranging the matters of his department with a view to early departure. The grounds of his resignation are alleged to be the want of political sympathy existing between the President, the Cabinet, and himself, but more especially on account of the great variance of opinion disclosed in the recent discussion of the instructions to Military Commanders. It is also stated that Mr. Stanton opposed the publication of the deliberations of the Cabinet council. This is, of course, mere rumor as yet, although better entitled to credence than rumors of the kind heretofore circulated. Diligent inquiry in high official quarters failed to elicit anything in confirmation of the report, while at the same time the truth of it was not denied.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

CIRCULAR OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following circular-letter has been issued by the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Congressional Committee:—

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21 1867.—Dear Sir:—In view of the recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and the action of the Administration, I am requested by many Republican Senators and Representatives to remind you of the very great importance of your being punctually present in your place here to answer to your name when the two Houses shall assemble at 12 o'clock on the 3d of July next. It is thought essential to secure quorums if it should only be to remain in session long enough to pass some declaratory act on the subject of Reconstruction.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
ROBERT C. SCHENCK.
Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS — Judge Thompson.—The Commonwealth ex rel. Adelia Muller vs. Samuel R. Brick, habeas corpus to bring up the body of Adelia A. Brick, an infant under the age of fourteen years. The following opinion was read by Thompson, J.:—

The great object of the writ of habeas corpus is to compel the production in Court the body of any person alleged to be illegally restrained of its liberty, so that on an inquiry the Court may free him or her from such illegal restraint. If no such illegal restraint appears, it usually follows that the status of the person is not interfered with. But still the Court, or the Judge who hears the complaint, may, and often does set aside the custody assumed, when technically no restraint appears, as in the case of infants where it is not often that physical restraint exists. But this results from another principle, viz., the general guardianship of the courts over infants incapable to take care of themselves, and without proper natural guardians to care for them. When, therefore, an infant is brought before a court, and neither of the contestants are proper persons to whom to commit its custody, the Court asserts its general right of guardianship, and having the custody by virtue of the return of the habeas corpus, may deliver the custody to a guardian approved of its own mere motion.

At the relation of Adelia Muller, the mother, we ordered a habeas corpus to Samuel R. Brick, to bring up the body of Adelia A. Brick, the daughter, aged about seven years. The respondent is the grandfather of the child, and returns and proves that he has custody of her as testamentary guardian, under the will of her father, Alfred D. Brick, deceased, dated February 19, 1867, and who died the day following. The child has been in the care of the respondent and family about a year and a half before its father's death, and by the voluntary relinquishment of the relator, its mother, who claiming to have been divorced, was again married to Lewis Muller. I will not comment on the consideration for this agreement of relinquishment. Whatever might be its character, whether it might be classed as good or valuable, a court would be apt to regard it in a case like this, as entitled to be maintained. If ever there was a case in which the exercise of the power of appointment of a guardian by will was more a duty than in ordinary cases, it was this. The mother had married, had relinquished her natural rights, and thus had continued for eighteen months or more before death's premonitory summons to the father. He could not know that she would desire to resume a care already relinquished; and if she should, it was reasonable that he should prefer the custody and care of his child to be exercised by a grandfather in preference to a step father of whom he knew nothing. Exercising a clear legal right, which courts must respect, by his last will and testament, he appointed his father, grandfather of the child, its guardian. This the act of Assembly of the 8th of April, 1833, expressly empowered him to do. With the authority thus conferred, the legal custody of the infant at once passed, and it is by that authority she is now in the custody of the respondent.

There is no illegal restraint of the child shown in the proper exercise of his authority by the guardian, and no improper exercise of that authority has been shown or pretended. Nor is there anything illegal in it as against the mother. The survivorship of the father does not in the least invalidate his testamentary disposition of the child, provided it be not an improper one. Such a guardian has been held entitled to the custody of an infant against the mother. See note C, Purd. Dig., 278, 9th ed. Nor do I see any reason whatever for interference with the custody of the child on the general ground referred to in this opinion. I have no doubt whatever of the entire propriety of the guardianship created by the testator's will. The character, standing, pecuniary and other circumstances of Mr. Brick, are such as to render interference improper, and enable me to leave with satisfaction the care and custody of this infant child undisturbed. One thing I will suggest, and hope it may not be disregarded, and that is, that the mother be permitted to have intercourse with the child as nearly in accordance with the terms of the agreement of June 14, 1865, as may be reasonably convenient and consistent with its best interest.

And now to wit, June 22, 1867, after hearing, and on consideration of the premises, it is ordered and adjudged that the infant, Adelia A. Brick, be and is now remanded to the custody of the respondent, Samuel R. Brick, her guardian.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judge Brewster.—Estate of minors of James Mitchell, deceased. Sur application for certificate under act of Congress of June 6, 1866. Opinion by Brewster, J. Petition refused.

Estate of Carl Schafer, a minor. Sur application to dismiss guardian. Opinion by Brewster, J. Petition dismissed.

Estate of Dallas vs. Kneas, Jr., deceased. Sur exceptions to Auditor's Report. Opinion by Brewster, J. Exception filed by Francis P. Souder dismissed. Exception filed by the accountant sustained.

Estate of Ellen M. Moulson, deceased. Sur exceptions to Auditor's Report. Opinion by Brewster, J. Exception sustained.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow. —Miscellaneous business was before the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Lloyd and William Reilly, convicted of a charge of having outrageously assaulted Lizzie Cavanaugh, the Judge said that since the rendition of the verdict he had caused an investigation to be made into the character of the prosecutrix, and upon the report made concerning her, and upon consideration of the evidence submitted at the trial, and all the circumstances of the case, he had come to the conclusion he could enter a judgment upon the verdict, and was compelled to grant the defendants a new trial. Therefore, the rule for the new trial was made absolute.

It will be remembered that the evidence given at the trial of this case was to the effect that the prosecutrix was overtaken by one of the defendants on the Darby Road, and was persuaded to go into a woods, where she was attacked by the defendants and others, and was outraged. But the testimony of the prosecutrix was very self-conflicting.

John Marten, an old man, seventy-four years of age, was yesterday afternoon convicted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to outrage two little girls. When he was called up for sentence this morning the Judge told him that he had caused an inquiry to be made concerning his previous character, and had learned from parties upon whose word he could rely that he had heretofore borne a good name; and it had been suggested that perhaps his old age had caused his mind to become feeble and childish.

Of course the Court had taken these matters into consideration, and if it should subsequently appear that his mind was really impaired by his advanced age, and that he should be treated as insane, the proper action would be taken upon a motion to reconsider the sentence. But at present it was the plain duty of the Court to enter judgment upon the verdict, which was that the prisoner should undergo an imprisonment of four years in the County Prison.

Patrick Murphy, Isaac Tyson, and Samuel Dill, convicted of a charge of horse-stealing, were sentenced each to the County Prison for eighteen months.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie Railroad, 39.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—Noon.—Cotton dull. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; and middling Orleans, 11½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 38s. 6d. Southern Flour, 30s. Lard is quiet at 49s. 6d. Tallow has advanced; sales at 44s. 6d.

LONDON, June 22—2 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Tin, 86s. 6d. for Straits and Barred.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum, 38f. 50c.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, June 22—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ⅛. United State Five-Twenties are quoted at 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad have declined ¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—2 P. M.—Cotton is without change. Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 39s. Pork has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 75s.

Reform in France.

PARIS, June 22.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned the debate on the reforms proposed by the Emperor Napoleon till November next.

Movements of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The Sultan of Turkey left this city to-day for Paris, to visit the Great Exhibition, and become the guest of the Emperor Napoleon.

Sentence of a Fenian.

DUBLIN, June 22—2 P. M.—The Fenian prisoner Meany was to-day sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen years at hard labor.

The Borussia Arrived Out.

HAMBURG, June 22.—The steamship Borussia, Captain Handen, from New York, June 18, arrived here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed to-day.

The defense asked that Benjamin W. Vanderpool be recalled. The witness was not in Court, and it was understood that the defense should have the privilege of recalling him at some future time.

Mrs. Martha Murray was sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—The witness lives at the Herndon House, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, and has lived there for ten years; at the time of the assassination witness' husband kept the Herndon House; a man called Lewis Payne, and Wood, boarded there; he boarded there two weeks before the assassination; do not remember exactly the day Payne left the house, but think it was on the day of the assassination: at least he was there two weeks; on the day of the assassination Payne came in at 3 o'clock and paid his board, saying he was going to Baltimore; witness then ordered dinner for Payne earlier than usual, and that was the last witness saw of him; Payne occupied a corner room on Ninth street, called room No. 6; it was a third story room; Payne came alone when he was applied for board; witness did not know Mrs. Surratt; do not know the prisoner, or any member of the Surratt family.

No cross-examination.

W. H. Bell (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am a servant of Secretary Seward, and was at his house on April 14, 1865; I remember the circumstances that occurred that day; the bell rang at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and I went to the door; a tall, heavy-built man came, and asked for Mr. Seward; I refused to admit him, and he said he came from Doctor Verdi, and insisted that he compelled to see Mr. Seward; he insisted, and at last he went up; at the door of the room he saw Mr. Frederick Seward and said he had a prescription from Dr. Verdi; Frederick Seward went in and found his father asleep, and came out and said the man could not go in; the man insisted, and some loud conversation ensued, when the witness reminded them to be more quiet; the man was very polite to witness, and said he understood all; the man then started apparently to go down stairs, and witness was in front of him, but after going down a few steps the man jumped back and attacked Mr. Frederick Seward, and hit him over the head with something; witness then ran down stairs and gave the alarm, and a soldier came up; in the meantime, however, the man remounted his horse and went off, and witness followed him as far as I street; witness afterwards saw the man at General Augur's headquarters, and recognized him as Lewis Payne, one of the assassination conspirators. The witness testified to the same facts as were testified to by him at the assassination trials. No cross-examination.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Democratic Nominations in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Democratic Convention completed their State ticket by nominating James Hamilton, Attorney-General; T. H. Selsy, Harbor Commissioner; George Sickles, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Daniel W. Gelwicks, State Printer, and Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald as Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is a strong ticket, but the platform will inevitably defeat it.

J. O. Goodwin, of Yuba, announces himself as an independent Union candidate for Congress for the Third District. It is intimated that J. G. McCulver, of Eldorado, will be an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Second District.

The Democratic Congressional Conventions to-day made the following nominations for Congress:—First District, —— Baxtell, of San Francisco; Second District, James W. Coffroth, of Sacramento; Third District, James A. Johnston, of Sierra.

Captain Fritz, formerly of Donahue, Ralston & Co., bankers, died on June 6. A clause of his will bequeathes $20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the interest to be applied to the cancelling of the national debt.

Rumored Appointment of a New Minister to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—A confidential statement has been made here that Marcus Otterbourg, Consul in Mexico city, has been appointed United States Minister to that country. Mr. Otterbourg is a German Jew. Last fall he made a special journey to Washington, ostensibly to confer with the State Department, but in reality to negotiate for the recognition of Maximilian, for which, it is stated, he received a handsome sum from the Imperialists. He has been in the pay of the Imperialists all along.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is stated this evening that Marcus Otterbourg, of Wisconsin, who has been for some time past the United States Consul at the City of Mexico, has been appointed by the President Minister to that country, in place of Hon. L. D. Campbell, resigned.

Another National Bank Collapsed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—Bankers here who hold balances against the First National Bank of Vicksburg, have intelligence that it has suspended. It is reported that the officers of the bank asserted that if they could borrow $25,000 they could meet their obligations. A capitalist offered to assist them, but on examining the condition of the institution refused; and common report says they have suspended. Bankers in this city holding collection drafts against the bank have telegraphed to inquire if they have been honored, and receive no answers.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At 6·30, last evening a fire broke ut at the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, causing the total destruction of nine buildings, and the injury of twenty others. A woman named Remler was burned to death while endeavoring to save the lives of others. Many families have been rendered homeless. Loss $100,000 on which the insurance amounts to $50,000.

Cost of Registration.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The total cost of registration in Louisiana to the present time amounts to $36,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Flour declined 2c.: superfine, $5·50; extra, $6·50. Wheat quiet, $1·65@1·80. Another invoice of new Wheat was received to-day. Legal-tenders, 73¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 22, 1867.

The stock market opened very dull this morning but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand, 110⅞ was bid for '62 5-20s; 106⅞ for '64 5-20s; 107 for '65 5-20s; 109⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 100 for 10-40's; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; and 112⅞ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99⅞.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 53¾@53 81-100, no change; and Pennsylvania at 52⅛, no change. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 34¼ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40½ for preferred do; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 114 was bid for Third National; 105 for Seventh National; 138 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 105 for Kensington; 92 for Western; 69½ for City; 62½ for Commonwealth; 63½ for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change. 17½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is plenty at 6 per cent., and all large borrowers are fully supplied at that rate. Some few loans were made at 7 per cent., but they were exceptions to the general rule. Money is freely offered on Governments at 5 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is firm: Bills at 60 days on London, 109½@109¾ for commercial: 109¾@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110⅞@110⅞; Paris at 60 days, 5·17½@5·12½; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·12½; Swiss, 5·17½@5·12½; Hamburg, 36½@36½; Amsterdam, 40⅞@41¼; Frankfort, 41⅛@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@79⅛; Prussian thalers, 72@72½.

"Leading houses in the dry goods jobbing trade report a good business doing this month. Many of them have sold more goods than ever before for the corresponding time, and so far it has been the best month of the season."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 5s, past due..101¾	100 sh Read......s30wn.. 53¾
$900 City 6s, N..d bill..ls 99¾	100 sh Leh N stk........ 47
100 sh Read R..........c.. 53·81	12 do.................. 47
100 do............c.. 53·81	10 do.................. 47

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅞@112⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅞@110⅞; do., 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do. new, 109⅞@110; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅞; do., 2d series, 106¼@106⅞; 3d series, 106¼@106⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 17; May, 1865, 16½; August, 1865, 15¼; September, 1865, 14⅞; October, 1865, 14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 22.—The Flour market continues very dull, and prices rule irregularly, notwithstanding the accounts from neighboring markets are more favorable. About 500 barrels Broad Street Mills extra at $10·75, and 400 barrels Jenny Lind extra family, on private terms, were taken for shipment; 500 barrels sold in lots to the home consumers at $8@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@9·75 for extras, $9·75@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·75@7 ℔ bbl. 200 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but as the demand is entirely from the millers, they are amply sufficient; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $ 3·25; 1500 bushels California sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·45 ℔ bush. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged; sales of 1500 bushels yellow, in store, at $1·04, and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·04. Oats are quiet but steady at 80c. ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....................JUNE 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............76 | 11 A. M..............74 | 2 P. M..............81

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Alvarado, Cochran, Yarmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Prince Alfred, Liteman, Kingston, Ja., do.
Schr W. Martin, Noyes, Yarmouth, W. A. English.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Warren, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, 6 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Passengers—Mrs. R. Puelo, James Carroll and lady, John Schofield, Francis Vine, R. Delando, Andrew Mollen, A. J. Simons, John Delany, R. S. Mines, W. B. Ellwood, Daniel Ambrose, J. M. Edwards, J. R. Armstrong, J. W. Martinas, J. Ordest, P. F. Oxandis, A. Appincourt, B. Coxen, J. Vincally, Nicholas Carey.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, 34 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 68 passengers to Cope Bros.

Brig L. H. Kimball, Langley, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, 4 days from Cape Ann, with stone to captain.

Schr James House, Gage, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wellington, Barbour, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Rodan, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, from Boston.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Boston.

Schr Ocean Bird, Massey, from New York.

Schr Frances Edwards, Boyce, from Salem.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 21—6 A. M.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater, viz.:—Brigs Star, for Boston; H. O. Phinney, for Portland; schrs J. Allderdice and C. P. Stickney, for Boston; Fountain, for Fall River; T. Borden, for Providence; Hattie, for Halifax; Westmoreland, for Providence; and Lamartine, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia; Aid, from Georgetown for Boston; Chris. Loeser, Fanny Keating, W. Jones, Sarah L. Simmons, Leesburg, and sloop C. Leslie Smith, with stone for Delaware Breakwater.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Gauss, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., lat. 40 16, lon. 69 43.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Cienfuegos, at New York yesterday.

Schr W. Saulsbury, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 16th inst.

Schrs L. Beard, Perry; Minerva, Brightman; and H. May, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 20th inst.

Schrs J. H. Wainwright, Morris, and C. S. Carstairs, Price, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed next day.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, hence, at Dighton 19th inst.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr Vicksburg, McCormick, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr May, Monroe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 17th inst.

Schrs M. E. Coyne, Facemire, and A. V. Bergen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th inst.

Schrs L. Maul, Buehler, hence for Boston, and A. Hugel, Robinson, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst., and sailed same day.

Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson; Sophie Ann, Smith; and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Cleared, ship M. Nottebohm, for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Roskell, from Liverpool.

Steamship Nebraska, Guard, from Liverpool.

Brig Via Jante, Vosco, from Para.

Brig Altarctta, Rutherford, from Cienfuegos.

Brig C. Pickens, Rogers, from Sagua.

SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

The Citizens of Philadelphia in Convocation at the New Horticultural Hall, to Sustain the Late Legislative Enactment.

An Enthusiastic and Brilliant Audience.

Eloquent Speeches by William Welsh, Esq., General Silas T. Cary, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Hall, D. D., of Dublin, Hon. William A. Porter, A. A. Willitts, D. D., and Others.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Shall the "Quaker City," of which it was once proverbial that it was a community remarkable for its peace and quietness, sustain a law which will eradicate much that is pernicious and advance greatly its moral interests and temporal welfare? Are its citizens willing to co-operate with each other for its support, in upholding the late legislative enactment—the prevention of any liquor traffic on the Sabbath day—which but three weeks ago was inaugurated in our city? To formally discuss this question, necessitated by the apparent resistance to authority—for again on the Sabbath day the noise of carousals, issuing from many a tavern, is evidence that the law is defied—the citizens congregated *en masse* last evening in the New Horticultural Hall, and a grand assemblage it was. At an early hour the galleries of the new Hall had their occupants, not a seat was vacant, and many were content to lean against the walls. The body of the house was crowded to its fullest extent by a sudden influx of citizens, just as the opening prayer had been concluded, and the stage was thronged with spectators. Our fairer citizens—the mothers and wives and sisters, who have such a deep interest in the question under consideration—made up a great portion of the large and enthusiastic assemblage; while in response to the remarks of the speakers—to their eloquent apostrophes, or subduing pathos, while delineating some scene of destitution and untold misery—rounds of applause wakened up the echoes of the Hall, and made them resound through the spacious auditorium.

The "American Vocalists" had gratuitously offered their valuable service to vary the exercises of the evening, and sung a number of beautiful songs, and were, by the appreciative, encored.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order. Judge William A. Porter presided.

The Vice-Presidents were—George M. Wharton, William Bucknell, Charles E. Lex, William Badger, Joseph Scattergood, Theodore Cuyler, C. F. Norton, William Matthews, Joseph Patterson, and Judge Peirce.

The Secretaries were—Robert M. Foust, A. M. Spangler, L. M. Whildin, and H. G. Leisenring, Esqs.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mears, of the Presbyterian Church.

Speech of Judge Porter.

On taking the chair Judge Porter said:—

Fellow-Citizens:—It is my duty to state to you the object which has brought together this large assemblage. The object is of a two-fold character. We desire to provide more fully for the observance of the Christian Sabbath. In no State, perhaps, has this institution been more carefully guarded by the law of the land than in Pennsylvania. It was one of the definite objects of William Penn, in accepting his great charter, to found here a Christian commonwealth, and a Christian commonwealth without the Christian Sabbath was an impossibility. The very first important law passed in the province, viz., that of 1682, required the people to abstain from labor on the Lord's day, the better to dispose themselves to read the Scriptures at home, and to attend meetings for religious worship. The act of 1705 followed, in almost the same terms. Nearly a century afterwards, when the French Revolution had culminated in the abolition of the Sabbath, we passed our act of 1794, which stands this day a monument of the piety and wisdom of our fathers. Christianity itself has been pronounced by our highest judicial tribunal a part of the law of the land. We are thus emphatically a Christian people, and there is no better test of the progress of any people in Christian civilization than the degree of purity with which the Sabbath is observed. It is essential to us physically. I have known nearly a score of men in my own profession literally killed by laboring on the Sabbath day. The opportunity it affords for merely moral and intellectual culture renders it invaluable to us. The quiet, order, decency, cleanliness, dignity, and propriety with which the mind of that man unconsciously becomes familiar who habitually attends a place of public worship on the Sabbath, have an effect on his character which it is impossible to estimate, while the grand themes which he there hears discussed might well employ the thoughts of the highest intelligence. It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, to any one who has seriously devoted his thoughts to this subject, to observe the increasing popular interest with which it is regarded.

Your meeting has another object, and that is to promote the cause of Temperance. This great cause has been for many years in a sad state. It is not long since one of our own Judges, in a charge to the Grand Jury, described Philadelphia as a vast groggery. Think of that! A groggery of nearly one hundred and thirty square miles in extent! For several years intemperance and immorality have certainly been gaining ground. One of the causes of this state of things has been the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day. By a recent act of the Legislature this has been forbidden, and it is now for the people to say whether it shall be a practically useful law, or whether it shall remain a mere dead letter on the statute-book. A tradesman cannot pursue his employment on the Sabbath day. Why shall the keeper of a hotel? We can prevent men from selling arsenic to our children. Why shall not places in which both body and soul are killed be shut up at least one day of the week? I do not know a sadder sight in all the range of human wretchedness, than to see the number of noble youths who nightly stagger into and out of these miserable dens, throwing away an energy and intellect which the community can badly spare, and going deliberately into the very jaws of death. I know scores of most reputable keepers of hotels, who will most gladly join you in this movement; but if it were wholly otherwise, I should say the time has come when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and when the evil must be abated. All reputable men ought to join hands in this matter, and cast aside all party distinctions whatsoever. Let these differences be entertained on other subjects, and advocated in their proper places, but here, for the good of our children, our brothers, our friends, our clients, our associates in business, of all who are to live with us or after us, let us be united.

Thomas Potter, Esq.,

was then introduced. He said:—Mr. President:—I find in a communication from the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the following language:—

"'It is not to be denied that the present condition of things in Philadelphia on a Sunday in regard to drinking houses is a scandal and opprobrium. On many of our thoroughfares, people in passing to and from their respective places of worship are offended by the inducements to dissipation which are flaunted before them, and many a heart is made sad by the knowledge that some relative or friend is led astray by these temptations. Moreover, the police returns show that in certain sections, owing to the opportunities offered, what should be a day of rest is converted into a day of debauchery, and the week which should begin with reinvigorated strength and spirits is begun by too many under the exhaustion of excess and the disgrace of exposure."

That was the language of the Mayor in response to a resolution which was passed by Councils, requesting the Mayor to enforce a Sunday liquor law, and all laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, and all wilful abuse of the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the city. He also states "that under the existing laws," as we then understood them, "he had no authority to correct the evils" which he has so vividly pictured in his communication, which was made to Councils in the early part of the month of May.

A law was enacted at Harrisburg a short time since, which has excited a great deal of interest, particularly among those who are engaged in the liquor traffic. It appeared to have been framed to meet precisely the exigencies which have been complained of by the Mayor in this communication—to clothe the authorities with the power to enforce the laws which already existed in Pennsylvania in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day. The law in question is that which you are called upon this evening to consider and give your approbation.

(The speaker then read several extracts from the law, with which the public in general are familiar.)

He then resumed, as follows:—

The concluding clauses of the law just read provide for the enforcement of it by the police authorities, and provide for the deficiency in the laws in regard to enforcement, and the provisions of laws that have existed for a long time past, and which have been a dead letter in consequence of a want of authority on the part of the police officers to enforce them. Mr. Potter then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Drunkenness is recognized by the laws of Pennsylvania as a crime, and persons guilty of the crime are punishable by fine and imprisonment, on conviction thereof; said laws have been universally acknowledged to be wise and beneficent, protecting the community against wrong and outrage; and the persons guilty of the offence against the progress of habits of intemperance, that are conceded to be destructive of health, prosperity and happiness, that crush the brightest prospects of genius, wreck the peace of families, and are the chief cause of crime and poverty in all civilized communities;

And whereas, An act, entitled an act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic, approved April 17th, 1867, in spirit accords with former enactments of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of selling intoxicating liquors to minors and habitual drunkards, and the necessity of preserving order and decency in all houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors, wines, beer or ale, and the closing of such houses on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except for the reception and lodging of persons travelling;

And whereas, Said law has been denounced and spoken against and a systematic effort inaugurated by certain liquor dealers to have said law repealed at the next meeting of the Legislature, we, the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, have assembled to give expression to our opinions respecting said act of Assembly, and our opinions are that all its provisions are eminently wise, that its strict enforcement in Philadelphia, by the Mayor through his police force, will decrease crime, will promote good order and sobriety, will stay the progress of intemperance, will cause the earnings of many mechanics and laboring men to be expended for the comfort and good of their families, which otherwise would be expended for intoxicating liquors. Therefore,

Resolved, That the act of Assembly of April 17, 1867, entitled an act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic, meets with our unqualified approval.

That section first, which requires persons licensed to keep taverns or eating houses to prevent disorderly conduct about their premises, and in case of disturbance of the peace, to give notice to the nearest officer entrusted with the preservation of the peace, to interpose; and that requires said officer to remove the disorderly persons and if need be to close the place until order and quiet are restored, is of the highest importance to secure the public peace.

That section second, which prohibits the sale, giving away or disposing of any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, beer or ale, or any intoxicating drinks to apprentices and minors, without consent in writing of master or father, mother, guardian, is also judicious and proper.

That section third, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards or to any intoxicated person, is also a commendable provision.

That section fourth, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to persons against the request of any wife, husband, parent or child, is also a proper prohibition.

That section fifth, which requires all licensed houses to be closed at 12 o'clock at night, and not opened until sunrise, and to remain closed during the whole of Sunday except for the reception and lodging of persons traveling, is in accordance with the oldest laws of the Commonwealth; that in the language of one of our judges, the profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, for besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals, that usually follow profanation, the keeping one day in the seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution. It enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; and it imprints on the minds of the people tha sense of their duty to God so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by unremitted continuance of labor, without any stated time of recalling them to the worship of their Maker.

Resolved, That waiving all debatable questions relative to the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors in large cities, there is a common ground upon which all good citizens can agree in regard to the traffic when regulated by legal sanction, namely: that it should be so regulated and restricted that the fearful curse of intemperance shall not be fostered and encouraged thereby; that the thousands of young men of sober habits shall not be tempted and enticed from their habits of sobriety into habits of intemperance, but that all the safeguards that law can afford to protect and guide them in the paths of virtue and sobriety shall stand invested with the majesty of a legal provision enforced by the executive officers of the law, and sustained by an intelligent public sentiment.

Resolved, That the provisions of the act of April 17 are such as should command the obedience of all right-minded men engaged in the liquor traffic; that all such persons must be impressed with the necessity of order and sobriety within their respective premises at all times; of the propriety of closing the said premises at a proper hour of the night; of having one day in seven for the rest and refreshment of themselves, their families and their employes, and the ability at all times to command the co-operation of the police authority to enable them to transact their business free from the interference of the drunken, the disorderly, the riotous.

Resolved, That we will sustain the public authorities in the enforcement of all the provisions of the act, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to afford assistance to police officers in requiring of all persons licensed to sell intoxicating drinks obedience to said law; and to report to the Mayor any want of faithfulness on the part of police officers in strictly performing their duties under its provisions.

At the close of the reading of almost every resolution the audience manifested their approbation by the loudest applause.

William Welsh, Esq.,

was next introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens, I thank God for the privilege of seconding those resolutions. (Applause.) For one I am not prepared to surrender my manhood to any "Liquor League." The simple question we are to determine to-night is, whether we have a law-making and a law-enforcing power.

It may not be known to all that this is a memorable night. Not only memorable in determining whether we are to be bound slaves and be the laughing-stock of the whole community—whether we are to go again to New York and ask to be taken under its patronage; but memorable because four years ago a little band were approaching the borders of our State and demanding of us "to be let alone," that they might fasten slavery upon our Constitution, and have it riveted there forever.

They asked the privilege of destroying law, order, and everything that we hold dear, and we were utterless powerless, because we were [illegible] alized. We had the municipal strength, [illegible] water-logged. Thank God, a power [illegible] to save us—a little band of veterans [illegible] that on the Fourth of July made [illegible] own flesh and blood were in that [illegible] deep interest in it.]

I hardly knew what a veteran was until I met one, when with General Anderson I was called upon to aid in raising our flag over Fort Sumter. I didn't know what it cost us to put a flag up until after it was done, and our hearts were full of patriotism and thankfulness to God. A young man came up and asked for an introduction. I cordially shook hands with him, feeling sure that he was a brave fellow. Presently I became acquainted with his history. I found that at Antietam a ball had passed through his body, entering the breast and coming out of the back, passing through his lungs. That didn't stop him. He said "he enlisted for the war." He recovered in time to take part in the battle of Gettysburg, and helped in achieving that victory, but lost a leg. That didn't stop him; he got a patent leg; he had "enlisted for the war and wanted to see it out."

If we have that spirit here to-night, it is perfectly easy. For I tell you the conflict will be just as great as that of Gettysburg. You may not all know that we are bound hand and foot by the Liquor League.

Thank God that the noble brotherhood of Odd Fellows, fifty years ago, in settling their principles determined never to hold their meetings in a tavern. If we had followed their example, would we have been here to-night? No. Grog is our political master. Hardly an election has been gained except through its agency. The money that we contribute, that is spent in giving "free treats," is putting a halter around our necks. If we do not play the man to-night it will be on our necks for years.

You may not know how deep this thing is. It was once my privilege to be a Director of the Girard College. One of this Liquor League, in liquor time again, was in the habit of baboling. Some of us were startled by a murder that occurred not long since. We ought to begin to see how it is fastened upon us. How can we shake it off? Nearly all our elections are held in such precincts. It is no easy thing. It will take veterans to do it. What hinders them from nominating the Judges of our Court? They want the power, and they mean to have it. They see that other laws on our statutes books have not been carried out. For instance, the law in regard to prohibiting minors from running to fires. The papers reveal the fact that two lads were killed by the fall of the wall on Walnut street the other evening.

You know that there has been a law upon our statute-books that, would have obliged every order-loving citizen to close the grog-shops on Sunday; but because there was no power to enforce it it remained there dead. You know that it is illegal to sell liquor to minors, yet they have been going down to the grave from the use of intoxicating drink by the hundreds and thousands. We know that there is a law prohibiting them to sell liquor to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, yet those who have anything to do with it know that, throughout the whole year, there are men who have every dollar taken from them, when they are known to be habitual drunkards by those who take it.

Now, then, something on the other side. They have usage; but why give us a law when we are to have no use of it! When I heard of it, it brought to my mind the lines of the poet that—

> "God made the country,
> But man made the town."

If it had been left to our residents in the city we would never have had it. We can thank those in the country for it. (Applause.)

You are here to-night to meet this. It is a grave thing. I know there is one way in which it can be done. We might have our whole city transported to Pittsburg. I happened to be there on a Saturday evening, and as is my usual custom, I went among the working people. Those who were in the habit of drinking, and those who ought to know, told me there was not a back-door of a grog-shop open, and that they could not get a glass of grog.

What is the matter? Why! they have a Mayor who enforces the law. I thought I would go and have a look at him on Monday morning. (Laughter.) I went and took him by the hand, and thanked God that there was a place where the law could be enforced, and it gives me courage. No man clothed with mere authority in a republic like this can execute the law unless he is supported by the community in which he lives. Now it is the question to-night whether you will hold up the Mayor's hands, and if this law is not strong enough, let us understand what words will make it stronger, and have them there.

I hold that the law is strong enough. How can we have it executed? It is not being done. The first Sunday the Liquor League gave orders that no back doors should be open, that nothing should be given to the community, to force it to give up the law. It was really a Christian Sabbath day. In some sections of the country it was beautiful. Houses that had been frequented by tipplers, and where lewdness, profanity, and fighting had been indulged in, were as still as death. Good Christians congratulated each other, and took courage. But when they found there was no reaction in public sentiment, the change commenced, and from that time to this, first the back gate, then the back window, and last Sunday the side door, and in some of our saloons on Chesnut street, in the course of the evening, the front doors were thrown wide open (a voice, "All day, too)." That is the progress, because we have had no meetings. They thought we had surrendered everything to the Liquor League.

It is with you to say whether it shall or shall not be enforced. It is enforced in other cities, and I know that if this community rise up and say that it shall be put in operation here, that it will be. (Vociferous applause.)

If we can, let us return to primitive usage. When I was a boy, when anything of this kind occurred the citizens patrolled the streets and aided in upholding the law. I think we can muster a much larger number to-day, if six or eight hundred policemen are not enough. If we cannot have our laws enforced by the police, let us do without them and become police ourselves. (Applause, and cries of "Good, good.") To be practical, we may meet and talk, but action is necessary. Without organization there will be no power. I never have been a member of any temperance society. I thought the Christian Church was strong enough. I frankly confess that to bring anything like politics into the Church is injurious, and therefore we must fall back on that society that has called this meeting to-night. We need them. They have veterans in it.

The suggestion I have to make in closing is this. Let them arrange as well as they can, between this and the Fourth of July, to have as many meetings as they can, and let us assert our independence, or yield the ground entirely. To what nobler use can we put that day than either to surrender all claim to manhood or determine to be law-abiding citizens? Talk about independence and yet have a Liquor League holding us by the neck, haltered! It seems to me to be preposterous. But yet that is the very thing we are doing now. We have it in our power to perfect the work, and with the aid of this organization we can do it. I judge from your countenances that none here are disposed to yield their manhood and their independence. Let us determine then that we will rally around this Temperance Society and enlist for the whole war.

Some, I dare say, will be maimed; but suppose they should get a bullet through their lungs or lose a leg, if they say they enlist for the war and want to see it out, and on the Fourth of July declare their independence, I think we shall all breathe freer and will not see a member of the Liquor League a Judge of the Supreme Court, and all our offices filled by them, and our city surrendered to them. If we do, I trust all in this room will move out to Pittsburg where there is a law. (Loud applause.)

(At the conclusion of Mr. Welsh's address, several gentlemen sang "Carry me back to my Mountain Home," and "Father Come Home," with a melodeon accompaniment. The pieces were rendered exceedingly well, and the audience applauded them heartily.)

General Carey's Address.

General Carey, of Ohio, was then introduced. He was greeted, as he came forward, with vociferous applause and cheers. After these had subsided, he delivered the following address:—

Mr. President:—I am glad, my countrymen, to be permitted to stand in your presence this evening. I regret that the fatigue consequent upon a lengthy speech in the open air this afternoon, to an immense multitude of people, in a neighboring city, has in a measure disqualified me for the discussion of the interesting subject before us. We are living in the midst of stirring events, and, as I believe, upon the threshold of a brighter day than man has ever yet witnessed, a day when the rain and the sunshine and the dew of millennium grace is to descend upon the world; when the light of the sun of righteousness, that now only touches the hill-tops and the mountain-tops of earth, shall pour his beauty and grandeur and brightness upon the hearts of the whole human family.

The late William H. Seward (prolonged laughter and applause) said there was an "irrepressible conflict" in this country. There is and has been an irrepressible conflict. We have just passed through one in this country. I think it was Oliver Cromwell who remarked that there were such things in the history of the human race as "Providential births," and when any great event occurred some nation would be in travail, and in proportion to the agony and blood would be the "greatness and the glory of the human race and the event born." I believe that this nation has just passed through one of those "Providential births," that the irrepressible conflict that has been going on since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock and the slave-ship landed at Jamestown, has just culminated in this land of ours.

There is an irrepressible conflict between virtue and vice, between light and darkness, and between ignorance and intelligence; and I believe that it is *our* mission, now that the old Temple of Liberty has been preserved, to garnish its walls with pictures of moral beauty, and fill its niches with statues of regenerating humanity. We have made more progress in everything that concerns man's best interests as an inhabitant of this earth in the last fifty years, than was made in the whole six thousand years that preceded.

Our fathers were born barbarians. They didn't know much about anything. (Laughter.) There has been a conflict going on between free and educated labor, and slave and ignorant labor. We are upon the threshold of the greatest struggle the world ever witnessed. (Applause.) We are now occupying a position among the nations of the earth (thank God and our "Boys in Blue!"), and have an equal footing with all the nations of the earth, and have arrived at the summit of human excellence and greatness and glory.

We have preserved the stars upon our banner, and we will cover and crowd the whole blue with stars, so that, like the great sun, it shall bear the light of civil and religious liberty into the dark places of the earth and the places filled with the habitations of horrid cruelty.

The subject this evening is one of those moral conflicts for which we may look, that while the wilderness and the sultry places are being made to blossom as the rose, while our physical world is putting on its garments of beauty, and while, by educated labor and improvement and enterprise, we are to build our tabernacles beside the Western Ocean, and our school-houses and our churches are being built upon every hill-top and in every valley; while our manufactories are built upon every stream, and the busy hum of industry is heard all over our land, the question comes home to us—Shall lamentation and woe be hushed, and thanksgiving and the voice of the multitude break forth in all our dwellings? Shall this land be redeemed from the blighting, withering, blasting, damning influences of cursed drink?

The resolutions that have been presented here to-night meet my most hearty approval, and so they ought of any intelligent man, woman, and child in the country. Every one's conscience and intellect ought to approve of this matter. Don't you believe that the educational and the pecuniary interests, the peace, and, in fact, every interest dear to the people of Philadelphia, would be promoted by the closing up of every grog-shop in this city? You may be a good Democrat or a Republican, a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist; but if you acknowledge the justness of the traffic of liquor on Sunday, you are dishonest.

You are false to yourselves, to your families, and traitors to your God, unless you are willing to take hold and help close the dram-shops up altogether. (Applause.) Would not the public peace be promoted? If you close all the grog-shops of this city on Sunday, your policemen can go to church morning, noon, and night (laughter and applause), and the people will be better protected then than they are now with all the police you have, and you may bring the New York police here too. (Applause.) Don't you think that the peace of this city would be better without policemen if grog-shops were closed on Sunday, than now with your police? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Certainly it would be.

It would be an insult to the most ignorant and stupid person in this house to attempt a contra-demonstration. Why not close them? Because they do not want to be closed. (Laughter.) You have closed the dry goods stores, (cries of "that's so") and other places of business of your city on Sunday; they do not hold meetings to determine that the law is oppressive. What apology have they for keeping open on that day? One of the reasons is that they are licensed to make drunkards in the city of Philadelphia, and are paid for the privilege of doing it, and that they help to support the Government. Where do you get the money from to support the Government, Mr. liquor seller? You get part of it from the dry goods men. One or a dozen of your customers on Monday would buy a dress for his wife, if you didn't take his money from him. (Applause.)

The grocer who sells his flour and sugars, the provision dealer loses money, and you (rum-seller) get it. You take the little all from the wife and child of the mechanic, what they need, many of them! oh, so bad! Out upon all apologies for the liquor sellers. They are the men who are not paying anything for their living, but live at your expense. Every man who consumes what other people produce, and produces nothing in return that is valuable, is a pauper. (Applause.) What does the liquor seller produce? Or what does he give you in return for the money he takes from you on Sunday? Does he earn it by the sweat of the brow? Hard labor from dawn till dusk? No! He takes that which comes from the toiling of some sturdy mechanic, and should have given support to a loving wife and prattling ones, to sustain himself in idleness; filches all that has been earned by the workman during the week to support himself in ease the coming six days. They say you cannot make men moral by law nor by legislation. Nobody proposes to do that. No use whatever of legislating on moral questions. You have the whole Decalogue upon the statue books of Pennsylvania. "Thou shalt not steal, nor kill, nor swear falsely, nor break the holy Sabbath Day." You cannot here legislate on such questions, because God has thundered from Sinai that no man shall take another's blood, and shall not steal. But suppose they do steal? It becomes, then, a sacred question affecting the well-being of society, and as such you will legislate upon it by right of personal interest and municipal and national welfare. Not because it is a moral question simply, but because the public peace and safety require it. "The safety of the people is the Supreme Law," is the language of an old and memorable axiom. There are more men in this city who attend these rum-shops—places of lowest and most degrading vice and evil—on Sunday, than there are who worship in all the temples dedicated to the living God; more drunkards than upright men; more grog-shops than churches! These liquor men are continually running an opposition line. Many advertise a "free lunch" at their places, just about that time in the morning on the Sabbath when the young men pass by, wending their way to the house of the Most High, entice them in, and forever after have gained their custom. A paper states that it is all folly to prohibit the sale of an article where the use of it was not an offense" and says that all the laws passed prohibiting great evils are based on that principle. In Ohio, we thought that the political excitement was enough without any of the pernicious influences of liquor, and we accordingly passed a law that on election day all grog-shops should be closed! In olden times, when the former state of affairs was in full blast, a half peck or bushel of gouged eyes would hardly suffice for the rightful ending of an election day, while now, under the new *regime*, we have unusual peace and quiet. Now, understand, liquor sellers, the law prohibits the sale and the use. If a man were to enter the city with a parcel of obscene books, there would be no law to prevent any who was so depraved from reading them, but no sooner would the seller of the same be seen than he would be taken in cutody and summarily dealt with. Yes, we have a law, and we have a right to stop everything which would tend to corrupt the morals, disturb the peace, and degrade our citizens by its use. When the cholera—that dreadful plague—was raging in Cincinnati, all vegetables, green corn, cucumbers, and cabbages were prohibited from sale. Now there was no law that could prevent any person from partaking of them, if they so desired; but there was a law, as a wholesome provision for the safety of the community—as a sanitary measure—that no such vegetable should be brought into the city or sold; and if it happened that some old farmer, who had spent his labor in raising fat cucumbers and plump cabbages, should arrive within the limits of the city during that period, some officer would dash up, and, in an authoritative manner, tell him that if he offered to sell, and should sell any of his vegetable stock, he would throw horse and wagon and cabbage into the Ohio river. No one objected to this, because it was a requirement, necessitated for the safety of the city from a terrible scourge. So far as intemperance is concerned we want no protection, but we want the morals and safety of people protected. Who suffers the most, the poor, destitute drunkard's wife and shivering child, or the drunkard? What a life to live! Destitute of all comfort, bereft of all happiness, a home of poverty, starving to death, the poor woman and little child linger out a miserable existence, while the father damns his soul, blights the happiness of his wife, casts an evil influence on every hand, while the barkeeper, cold-hearted, caring only for money! money! chuckles behind his bar, near his warm fire.

It is a hard thing, mothers and fathers, to think that one must live under the curse of being the child of a criminal. Two hundred thousand children there are in Pennsylvania, who to-day are suffering and destitute with drunken mothers and besotted fathers. They have a right to seek and demand the protection of the law. Close up the rum-shops on Sunday, and go witness the result which will be attained, when snares and pitfalls, more horrible than imagination can depict, will once again be eradicated, and men freed from those hellish influences which concentrate about the dram-shops. Close up the rum-shops, and soon the prison doors may be opened, and there shall go out those who will reform, and no more will the barred gate fall back to hide from the world that misery and woe accomplished by the seething cup. Close these places, and on some bright Monday morning glance over your police reports, and see what a wonderful change has been wrought in this vast community. When those who once were drunkards may return to their happy homes, once the scenes of misery untold and desolation unutterable, sober men, rejoicing in strength of body regained, moral elevation, and the satisfacton of a fair and honest name among brothers re-established. It is meet that we should have one day for rest in the seven—yes! in order that there may be rest even for devils. We all need it—the very beasts of the field require it, and man cannot live in strength and good health without this recess in life's labor. This question is one of great import now to all the interests of society—the moral, religious, educational, and one which presses down home to the heart of every person in the community. Is there a father here that has a family, and among his sons one who has become endeared to him by warm sympathy of feeling: one boy who is more promising for good works and deeds than the others, who has the finest susceptibilities, a generous nature, and a gushing heart which goes out to all who come within its contact? Father, have you such a one? If you have, let me say he is in the most danger of certain destruction from these dram-shops and groggeries. For should he start once on the road, he steps on the fast descending volute, and will be dashed to pieces—a life blasted and hopes withered ere you are aware. Such are the men who fall. Our best men, our noblest men, many of them simply because their natures were softer than others, more generous and sociable, were the first to fall. They are not like your cold-blooded, phlegmatic, surly individual, whose pulse does not beat more than fifteen times a minute! No danger of their becoming drunkards—they have become liquor-proof by drinking the evil for fifty years—you take them by the hand, and it feels as if you were grasping the caudal appendage of a dead fish. They have drank so much that their brains seem to have been systematically spread over their entire body, without concentration, and their natures are deadened to all good influences. Far different are they from the noble young men, of whom so many are finding a pauper's and drunkard's grave. We are losing one thousand every week of just such young persons in this noble land of Washington and Lincoln (applause), until along our pathway are long tombs strewn with broken hearts and desolate homes. And Philadelphia is reserved her share of this great sacrifice. Countrymen, think of it! They are the very ones we can least spare. The very men who, if we wanted money to send to the heathen, or distribute necessaries to the poor, or build churches, would sink their arms to their elbows in their pockets to aid us; and yet we see them sinking fast on every hand, engulfed in that yawning abyss—intemperance. If we could exchange and turn over the 50,000 of those old and impenetrable drinkers to the sexton and the devil, and save the 50,000 young men, a vast good to the nation would be accomplished! The world would be bettered, society would be elevated, and morality would become more deep-seated in the communities. But the liquor seller claims that his freedom is curtailed, that he is oppressed by the law. Is that any abridgment of the law which requires that a liquor seller shall observe the same rules and regulations in the community the same as any other man? And we see that no other business—even [of such untold superiority over the infamous liquor traffic—is carried on on the Sabbath day. The coopers do not split their staves nor pound their barrels; the smith does not labor at the forge nor heat the iron; the grocer does not sell his provisions nor keep his cart moving through the neighborhood with his produce; and why should he who sells liquor, which cannot aid man in any form whatever, and tending only to his speedy degradation? Another thing we know. A nation of drunkards cannot be a nation of freemen, and unless something is done immediately to stop this awful sway of intemperance; unless there be counter-currents or bulwarks, to prevent the perpetuation of this evil, it will result in a terrible storm of vice, and all that is pernicious in the extreme, to the speedy ruination of this people; and in the nineteenth century we will have 1,900,000 drunkards in the land. Shall it be that this thing shall go on? Oh, stand by your authorities in this legislative enactment, which, if carried out, will give the people the best liberty in the truest sense. Ladies, you have something to do in this matter—a grand—a noble work is left in your hands! Oh, I know how true the women are, and how they labored when the storm of civil war burst with its roar of artillery and clashing arms upon this land! See that tender woman, how in that hospital, 'mid the dying, she toils like an angel of mercy, as she is to many a sick and dying boy. See how she binds the wounds and smooths back the hair of some poor soldier, gliding between the rows of couches, she speaks a kindly word to all; now she writes a letter to that father who will never see his boy again, and now hark! that murmured prayer, as she bends over the dying boy, and kisses the lips for that mother far away, who will never kiss her son again. Oh, I tell you how noble and persevering our women are! Burns never spoke a truer sentiment than when he said, "We are brutes without you." You have a noble and grand duty to accomplish. You to a great degree are the only ones who can do it. May it succeed, and the time come when shall be opened the prison gates throughout the land, when echoes shall ring from God's Holy Mountain with the songs that fell from angel's lips, to be wafted over the plains of Bethlehem in strains of heavenly music, and waken up responsive echoes, that shall resound from the granite hills to the golden sands of the Pacific; from north to south, shall float the holy anthem "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill toward men." General Cary retired from the platform amid a storm of applause, which spoke for the audience their great interest in his remarks.

Speech of Rev. Dr. Hall.

The President then introduced the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin. Dr. Hall being welcomed in a demonstrative manner said:—Mr. Chairman and Christian friends:—It would be very improper for me, as a British subject, and though I am a stranger—yet inasmuch as I have not been treated like a stranger, I feel more like an old friend—to advise or counsel you in matters that directly concern yourselves, your own legislation, and the great duty due the laws which you have established among you. But it may not be improper for me to give, in a few sentences, a slight idea of the condition of affairs, and how this question stands, in the countries from which I come. In Great Britain the liquor dealers are licensed on the Lord's day from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 at midnight, and it is supposed that they are bound in the hour during which morning services are proceeded with in all the churches to shut up all their places, but after the first hour mentioned they were allowed to open their dram-shops. I will mention this one fact, as illustrative of what has been done to change that order of things, and which may be regarded by the tax-payers of Philadelphia as throwing some light upon the controversy now pending. In the city of Edinburgh, during the same year in which Forbes McKenzie's act was passed to close the shops from 11 o'clock on Saturday night to 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Council of that city carried a private bill through the House of Commons to assess twelve thousand pounds sterling upon all the property in the city in order to make an addition to the State Prison for the accommodation of the increased number of criminals. In the same year when this bill was to have gone into operation, Forbes McKenzie's act passed. The Town council seeing that there was a greater need for money elsewhere, passed another enactment, that the money should be used in erecting an asylum for drunken women, where, by God's help, some might recover and live in the paths of honesty and purity. This was evidence of what the city had gained by allowing the whole night to be left to drunkenness, debauchery, and carousals. It was worth my while to come here and listen to the admirable and the noble speech of the gentleman preceeding me.

There is no end of public spirit—there is no limit of patriotism in the manner in which the publicans and the liquor sellers regard the poor of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet they, one and all, send up a cry against the law—their liberty is to them no liberty, because they are in the midst of oppression, because they cannot go out on the Lord's Day and drink as much beer as they desire, and come home besotted wretches. We tell them, as you have been told to-night, that if we consult the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters in the matter, we find they desire no such legislation—to destroy their husbands and fathers and ruin themselves—in the matter at all. They do not feel any infringement upon the rights which are thus legislated for, or bad in the enactment which they themselves fight and clamor against. At one time, but shortly ago, there was a gathering of workmen to promote the cause of temperance in their midst. Many of them had been redeemed from a drunkard's life, and among others one got up seemingly afraid to utter a word. He trembled, abashed, and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. But being pressed by an urgent request, he said that his own reformation and the welfare of his family had been effected in a curious manner. "It was the little shoes that did it." He said to the gathering, eager to know what this meant, "I was in a public house on a winter's night, cold, dreary, and tired. The landlady brought her little daughter, and walked her about the room, while it showed me its beautiful new shoes, and seemed so comfortable and joyous. Soon after my own little girl came to the door, and entreated me to go home. I did so, and taking her up, found that the long way she had travelled in bare feet, over the frosty ground. Tears started to my eyes. I opened the bosom of my waistcoat, put the tiny little feet in there, and hastened home, resolved that my little daughter should have new shoes too; that no more money would I spend to clothe a rumseller's children, and let mine go naked."

Concluding Proceedings.

George H. Stuart, Esq., and the Rev. A. A. Willitts spoke enthusiastically in a few short remarks, after which the former moved, "That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet again in old Independence Hall, on the coming Fourth of July," which was carried unanimously.

The American Vocalists, who were especially favored, by their sweet singing, with the enrapt attention of the audience, sang "We are all Home."

The proceedings were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. March, and the great assemblage dispersed, all pleased and interested with what they had heard and seen.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.

CROWDED HOUSES.

Brilliant success of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear THIS (Saturday) NIGHT in
TWO FAMOUS COMIC TRIUMPHS.
The celebrated Musical Extravaganza,
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa..........Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Buckstone's delightful Farce,
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golightly..........Mr. J. JEFFERSON

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, AND TROUPE.
TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2 o'clock,
A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE for Ladies and Children. Also,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
the glorious Pantomime of
M. DUCHALUMEAU,
THE FOUR LOVERS,
AND
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
by G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, TROUPE, AND COMPANY.
MONDAY—REVIVAL OF JACK AND GILL.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUS
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AI
—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFU
EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT O
THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public gene
rally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasur
Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, She invites all to com
and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite sum
mer resort. 30tf

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 20, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, the following described Quartermaster's Stores, properly packed, and ready for shipment, viz.:—

100 Tail Boards for Army Wagons, "Army Standard."
50 Wagon Tongues, ironed complete, "Army Standard."
300 Halter Straps with Roller Buckles, "Army Standard."
20 Pairs Double Lines.
100 gross Harness Rings, "Assorted."
644 Rings, "D."
5 lbs. Saddler's Silk, "Yellow."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the Lines, Rings, and Silk must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
6 20 4t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
608 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.
6 20 17t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
6 20 13t

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

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CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
Corner of Sansom.
6 14 1m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND
BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET
ARCHERY, ETC.
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
1 13m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The inauguration exercises of the "Teachers' Institute of the City and County of Philadelphia" took place at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Interesting addresses were made by George I. Riche, President of the Institute, who introduced Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Controllers; Professor Charles J. Stille, of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. P. S. Henson; and Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools.

The objects of the Institute are—the improvement of the Teachers of the Public Schools of the city and county of Philadelphia by means of lectures, essays, and discussions upon educational topics; by practical illustration of modes of teaching; by the formation of a Teachers' Library; by reading and other elocutionary exercises, and, at the same time, to create and keep alive a deeper public interest in education.

The Business Committee made a report, in which they state that ample arrangements have been make for the exercises to take place at the meetings in September, December, February, and May. At the meeting in Septembr, Dio Lewis, M. D., will lecture upon his favorite subject of physical exercises in schools. In addition thereto, several other parties have been selected to lecture or lead in discussions on different subjects.

RETURN OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY.—Last night the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company returned home from their trip to Boston, where they have been having a royal time of it. There was a large turn-out of the department to receive them on their arrival at Market street wharf. Most of the companies in the line were attended by fine bands of music, and many of them turned out in unusually large numbers.

They formed on Market street, the right resting on Front, and marched up Market to Third, up Third to Coates, up Coates to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Second, down Second to Reed, up Reed to Fifth, up Fifth to Wharton, up Wharton to Ninth, up Ninth to Christian, out Christian to Broad, up Broad to Lombard, down Lombard to Sixth, down Sixth to Fitzwater, and there dismissed.

THE THERMOMETER'S MARK.—A comparison of the markings of the thermometer of this month and of the corresponding period of June, 1866, will show a similarity of temperature somewhat curious. Last June the weather was not excessively warm until about the twenty-third or twenty-fourth of the month, when, for four days in succession, the temperature was from 90 to 94 degrees. Previously, as during the present month, the marking of the thermometer did not exceed 86 degrees in the hottest part of the day.

WHAT THEY HAVE COLLECTED.—The Committee appointed by the Drug Exchange to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the Sansom street disaster, report having collected the sum of $1710, which has been handed over to the Mayor.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,

Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

KELLY'S NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT is licensed by the United States Government, and is declared legal by the most eminent counsel in the State of New York. It will positively take place Saturday, July 13, 1867, at Cooper Institute, New York city. All who wish to secure tickets in this, the largest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind—will be obliged to speak and act or write quickly, as the entire number of tickets, half a million, is nearly exhausted. Every ticket receives a gift; the highest one $30,000, and the amount to be distributed is $600,000, including $100,000 in greenbacks.

Single tickets, $1; five, $4·50; ten, $9, and twenty for $17·50.

A committee to be chosen by ticket-holders at the first concert will distribute the presents at once, and their report will be published in Kelly's *Weekly*, with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and sent to all ticket-holders. Tickets are sent everywhere on receipt of price. Persons sending orders should address A. A. Kelly & Co., No. 691 Broadway, New York.

Tickets sold for concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York city.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF HUMANITY is *Scrofula*, which in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of *King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption*, emanates from one and the same source, which is a poisonous principle in the human system. Overcome this inherent depravity of the system, and a complete restoration to sound health is possible; for if the cause upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease manifests itself. It is because JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is possessed of this peculiar efficacy, that it is so generally successful in removing so many malignant diseases; it destroys the virus or principle from which they originate, by entering into the circulation and being carried with the blood to the minutest fibres, driving every particle of disease from the system. The best evidence of this may be found in the testimony of those who have tried it, and whose certificates are given at length in *Jayne's Medical Almanac*, to be had gratis of all agents. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, June 24, Commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—George W. Jenkins, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.—Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers, have a beautiful supply of these and other frames, wholesale and retail.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

GAUZE SHIRTS.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.

MCINTIRE & BRO.,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON RISES	10·56
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	5·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Union	Southampton	New York	June 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	June 11
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 12
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Norn, Johnson, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Durgin, Cardenas, G. C. Carson&Co.
Schr M. Gage, Sheppard, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Lucy D. Higgins, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr W. H. Mailler, Murch, Rockport, E. V. Glover.
St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D Ruoff.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, 11 days from Turks Island, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Dover, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Sloop Planter, Applin, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Flora Southard, Towne, hence, at Rio Janeiro 15th ult.

Barque Jupiter, Kerckens, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Isabella C. Jones, Jones, from London, via Queenstown (where she put in leaky), for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst. lat. 41, lon. 69 30.

Brig G. G. Roberts, Towse, hence, at Barbados 2d instant.

Schr M. A. McCahen, hence, was driven 300 miles out of her course by the recent gales, and put into Newbern, N. C., 14th inst., seeking freight.

Schrs S. Wilson, Newell; J. B. Austin, Davis; E. W. Gardner, Steelman; and Pearl, Brown, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman; A. C. Austin, Willard; A. Van Clief, Heath; E. R. Wheaton, Little; H. Simmons, Godfrey; and H. P. Simmons, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, hence, at Savannah 15th inst.

Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith, and John Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 19th instant.

Schrs C. S. Edwards, Gandy, and Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Salem 19th inst.

Schrs J. S. Whelden, Bourne, and J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.

Schr Julia Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 18th inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 18th inst.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, hence, at Marblehead 18th inst.

Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, hence, at Danvers 17th inst.

Schr Mary H. Banks, from Boston for Baltimore, in ballast, was run into by the steamer Falcon, from Baltimore for Charleston, off Point Lookout, on Thursday night, and sunk. Four of the crew were rescued. One man's leg was broken. The steamer was not materially injured.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—NORTH.—On the 18th of February, 1866, by Squire Briggs, J. P., at Camden, N. J., CONSTANT G. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, to SALLIE J. NORTH, of Ohio.

STURDEVANT—STEWART.—At St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa., on Thursday, June 20 by the Rev. John H. Drumm, CHARLES STURDEVANT, of Philadelphia, to SALLIE P., only daughter of William A. Stewart, Esq., of Bristol, Pa.

DIED.

BURTON.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, EDWARD C. BURTON, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Coopers' Association of Philadelphia, and Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

DUNN.—On the 20th instant, MARY ADELIA, only daughter of Elizabeth and the late Captain Edward Dunn, aged 16 years 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 805 Tasker street, on Monday morning, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock. High Mass at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, at the fire at the American Theatre, JOHN A. LUTZ, aged 46 years 8 months and 11 days.

"Gone, but not forgotten."

The relatives and friends of the family, the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

PERRY.—On the 19th instant, SARAH PERRY, formerly of Locust street, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Campbell, No. 55 Foulkrod street, Frankford, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WHITECAR.—On the 21st instant, near Bridgboro', N. J., ROSANNA S., wife of William B. Whitecar, in the 61st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

LOCK STRIKES AND PLATES, FOR RIM and Mortise Locks and Latches; a general variety of Keys, Locks, Lock Furniture, Door Bells, and Fixtures, and other Locksmiths' and Bell-hangers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF YOU WERE A WASHERWOMAN OR A Domestic during this hot weather, you would soon be impressively convinced of the amount of time, labor, and clothing saved by using a Patent Clothes Wringer. Of the numerous kinds in the market we are confident of the durability of those having cog wheels. But we also have other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CARVED BRONZE DOOR HANDLES, BELL Pulls, and Lock Furniture, and a full variety of those of Mineral, Porcelain, Brass, and Silver-plated, and of Building Hardware and Tools, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. { FOR CITY AND COUNTRY,
Wholesale and Retail,
Very Cheap.
Big Horse in the Door.
KNEASS,
4 11 tuths8p] No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
410§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEER
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY, June 28,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange, will include—

The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 813 Enquirer (late Jackson) street, 20 feet front, including a four-feet alley, depth 44 feet 2 inches.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, east side of Juniper street, No. 147; 15 11-12 feet front, and in depth 25 feet.

The substantially built Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 226 West Washington Square, third house below Locust, 23 feet 1 inch front, extending that width 114 feet, then narrowing, on the north side, about 7 feet, and continuing further in depth of the decreased breadth of 16 feet 4 inches, 28 feet 9 inches to a nine-feet wide alley, making the whole depth 143 feet.

The two-story brick and frame House, No. 1036 Beach street, with the two-story frame Dwelling on street in the rear; 16 feet front, 90 feet deep.

The superior built three-story Brick Dwelling, with three-story back buildings, No. 122 Race street, containing in front 20 3-12 feet, and in depth 76½ feet; also, the garden adjoining and southwest of the same, 35 4-12 feet east and west, 51 2-12 feet north and south.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 124 Race street, adjoining the above, 15 feet front, 76½ feet deep to the garden mentioned above.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 339 Dugan street, with two-story back buildings, 15 feet front by 54 feet deep.

The two-story Brick Dwelling, with frame kitchen, No. 115 Mary street, 16 feet front and in depth 86 feet.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, No. 2129 Sumner street; 15 feet front, 66½ feet deep, including an alley of 3½ feet wide on the rear and end thereof.

The Dwelling, same size and description, adjoining on the west, No. 2131.

The two adjoining two story frame Dwellings, Nos. 217 and 219 Quince street, corner of Charlotte street, below Walnut: 64 feet deep.

The two-story frame Dwelling, No. 13 Beck or Bulletin street, below Front street, 15 feet front, 80 feet deep.

The substantially built three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 16 Mayland street, 15 feet front, about 40 feet deep, more or less.

The two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1022 Milton street, 15 feet front, 59 feet deep to a twelve feet wide alley.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2215 Filbert street, 16 feet front, 50 feet deep.

The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 331 Dugan street, containing in front 15 feet, including part of a three-feet wide alley, and in depth 54 feet.

The three-story Brick Dwelling adjoining on the south, same size and description, with the privilege of the three-feet wide alley on the south.

The lot of ground east side of Sixth street, 174 feet north of Somerset street, 18 feet front, 136 feet deep to a 50-feet wide street called Fairhill street.

The lot of ground on west side of Union street 40 feet south of Hutton street; 40 feet front, 120 feet deep to Liberty street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The lot of ground east of McFall street, 35 feet north from Salnur street, running parallel with Girard avenue, 100 northward therefrom; 15 feet front, 61½ feet deep.

The lot of ground east side of McFall street, 65 feet north from Salnur street; 15 feet front, 61¼ feet deep.

The two lots of ground one east side of Twenty-second street, about 20 feet north of Cherry street, 20 1-12 feet front by 90 feet deep; and the lot on Cherry street 90 feet east of Twenty-second street, 30 feet front, 42 feet 8 inches deep; the two forming an L.

The lot of ground south side of Ellsworth street, 20 feet east of Fifteenth street, 39 2-12 feet front by 77 feet deep on east line, and on west line about 79 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley running into Fifteenth street.

The lot of ground southeasterly side of Thompson (late Duke) street, 105 feet northeast from Somerset; 80 feet front, 111 feet deep.

The large lot of ground southwesterly side of Ridge road, thence by Christopher Jacoby's lot 150 feet to easterly side of School street, connecting Spring street with Park street; thence by School street 106 feet east 164 feet to Ridge road; thence north 39 feet to place of beginning, containing near one-fourth of an acre.

The lot of ground east side of Eighth street, 182 feet north of Catharine street; 18 feet front, 77½ feet deep to a ten-feet wide alley leading north from Catharine street.

The lot adjoining on the north side, same size and description.

Lot of ground south side of Sharswood street, 150 feet west from Twenty-second street; 75 feet front, 90 feet deep to Dresden street. Subject to a ground rent of $60.

LOTS IN CAMDEN, N. J.—Lots Nos. 26 and 27 on Heyl's plan of lots, south side of Columbia street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 34 feet 8 inches front by 150 feet 4 inches to Plum street. Lot No. 1, on same plan, south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 21 feet front, narrowing to 16 feet 6 inches by 180 feet deep. 6 22 5t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 45 North Thirteenth street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising parlor furniture in hair cloth, suits of walnut and cottage chamber furniture, beds, mattresses, and bedding, sideboard, extension dining table, and dining room furniture, china, glassware, etc. Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. [6 22 2t

Part of the furniture manufactured by Henkels.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys,' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Childrens' wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, comprising goods worthy the attention of buyers. [6 20 3t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,

June 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which we would call the early attention of buyers. [6 22 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 18 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 19 5t

THE LAST DRY GOODS SALE FOR THE SEASON, COMPRISING BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 21 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 22 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
50 shares Southern Transportation Company.
100 shares Union Transportation Company.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
83 shares Empire Transportation Company.
75 shares Penn National Bank.
30 shares Central Bank.
10 shares Reliance Insurance Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
2 shares Baker Silver Mining Company of Colorado.
3 shares Mercantile Library Company.
41 shares Larry Creek Plank Road Company, Lycoming co., Pa.
75 shares Germantown (Fourth and Eighth Streets) Railroad.
100 shares Holcomb Silver Mining Company.

REAL ESTATE.

7500 ACRES COAL AND TIMBER LANDS, Saw and Grist Mills, village of Nebraska, Tionesta township, Forest county, Penna.
MELON, west of Twelfth—Large and valuable church building, now occupied as a public school-house.
FEDERAL, west of Front—2 brick dwellings.
MARION, in the rear of the above—Frame dwelling and lot of ground.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307—Brick dwelling.
TENTH AND SOUTH, S. W. corner—"Odd Fellows' Hall."
TWELFTH AND RACE, S. E. corner—Store and dwelling.
RACE, No. 1136—Store and dwelling.
TWELFTH, Nos. 143, 145, and 147—Three frame Dwellings.
TWELFTH AND MARK'S Lane, N. E. corner—Brick dwelling.
ELEVENTH AND RACE, N. W. corner—Three building lots.
MIFFLIN, east of Twelfth—Brick dwelling.
DELAWARE COUNTY—Elegant country residence, twenty acres, about two miles below Chester on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1721—Modern residence.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1725—Modern residence.
SEVENTH, south of Arch—Valuable marble church property, 90 feet front, 100 feet deep.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [6 21 3t

ELEGANT FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 N. Tenth street, by catalogue, handsome mahogany parlor furniture; superior oak dining-room furniture; buffet sideboard; elegant suit walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; cottage chamber suits; handsome velvet and imperial carpets; superior bookcase, etc.

The articles have been in use but six week, and are equal to new. [6 22 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY,
July 1, will include—

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1717 Pine street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Casper W. Pennock, deceased—Two story brick Dwelling, No. 1015 Sergeant street.

SAME ESTATE—Valuable property, Hotel, Dwelling, and Stables, Nos. 713 and 715 Spring Garden street.

SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 56 by 115 feet, west side of Sixteenth street, above Catharine.

SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 77 by 105 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth.

SAME ESTATE—Triangular lot of ground, 90 by 175 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, adjoining the above.

SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 67 feet front, east side of Sixteenth street, north of Catharine.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—Valuable Hotel Property, with large lot, 40 by 200 feet, Nos. 3121 and 3123 Chesnut street, adjoining the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Depot.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 3447 and 3449 Sansom street. [6 22 7t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRWORKS.
On Thursday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of Fire Works, consisting of a fine variety of exhibition pieces, large and handsome; vertical wheels, batteries, Roman candles, rockets, bengola lights, flower pots, mines, pigeons, five point stars, Chinese crackers, rockets, etc.

Open for examination on the morning of sale. Sale positive. [6 21 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [6 22 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 8311

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of THOMAS J. A. HENKELS, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1512 North Seventh street, north of Jefferson street.

Pursuant to an Order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, July 9th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of THOMAS J. A. HENKELS, deceased, viz.:—

All that certain three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventh street, 108 feet 9½ inches north of Jefferson street, Twentieth Ward—containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet and extending in depth 140 feet, more or less, to Franklin street. Bounded northward and southward by ground now or late of George Thorn, and eastward by Franklin street. Being the same premises which George Thorne by indenture bearing date the 17th day of April, 1861 and recorded in Deed Book A C H, No. 3, page 301, etc., granted and conveyed unto said Thomas J. A. Henkels, his heirs and assigns, reserving thereout the payment of the yearly ground-rent of $117, in half yearly payments, on the 1st of May and November, without any deduction for taxes.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 20 22 jy6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, CATHARINE and SIXTEENTH Streets.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the easterly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 67 feet 9 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 67 feet 9 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width 112 feet to a 30 feet wide street called Holly street. Two fronts.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 120 feet 6 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 55 feet 9½ inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, on the north line thereof, 109 feet 4 inches, and on the south line thereof 130 feet, more or less.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, at the distance of 63 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 47 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street, 105 feet.

IV.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, adjoining No. 3, at the distance of 100 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the 26th Ward of the City of Philadelphia: containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 30 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Sixteenth street 105 feet.

V.

All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, beginning at a point at the distance of 130 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the 26th Ward of the City of Philadelphia; thence extending northward in a line parallel with said Sixteenth street 174 feet 7⅝ inches; thence southwestwardly 198 feet 7 inches to a point in the north line of said Catharine street; thence eastwardly along said Catharine street 90 feet to the place of beginning.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1717 PINE Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, at the distance of 118 feet westward from the west side of Seventeenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Pine street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Has two story double back buildings, parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor; sitting room, bath room, store room, and every convenience. Is in excellent order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, HOTEL, DWELLINGS, and STABLES, Nos. 713 and 715 SPRING GARDEN Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold, at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those two certain four-story brick dwellings (now occupied as a hotel), two-story stables, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, at the distance of 81 feet 4½ inches eastward from Franklin street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing together in front or breadth on said Spring Garden street 34 feet 6 inches, and extending of that width northward between lines at right angles with Spring Garden street 114 feet 3¼ inches to a 20 feet wide street called Wistar street No. 715 has large three-story back buildings. It is a valuable property, either as a hotel or for store purposes. Buildings were erected in the most substantial manner, with the modern conveniences, and can be readily divided as two properties.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S ESTATE.
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1015 SERGEANT Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain two-story brick Messuage or Tenement, with at attics, and two-story double back buildings, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1015, on the north side of a certain forty-feet wide street called Sergeant street, formerly Castle street, which runs westward from Tenth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the Tenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia: containing in front or breadth on the said Sergeant street 16 feet 6 inches, and extending in length or depth northward 92 feet.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of Dr. JOHN VANZYLE, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Dr. JOHN VANZYLE, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, GERMAN Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

All that lot of ground, marked on the plan of division of Norton Pryor's Estate, plan L, No. 58, and the two-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of German street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, formerly District of Southwark; containing in front 21 feet, and in depth 136 feet, or thereabouts. Bounded northward by ground late of John Armitt, deceased, eastward by the said lot marked in the said plan M, No. 57, westward by the lot marked in the said plan N, No. 59. Being the same premises which Charles Massey, Jr., and Mary, his wife, by indenture dated the 12th July, A. D. 1827, and recorded in Deed Book G W R, No. 18, page 354, granted and conveyed unto the said John Vanzyle in fee.

No. 2.

THREE FRAME DWELLINGS, GERMAN ST., between Fourth and Fifth streets.

All that lot of ground, and three frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the north side of German street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, marked in said described plan No. 57; containing in front on German street 21 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet. Bounded westward by a lot marked in the said plan L, No. 58, assigned to Samuel Massey and Letitia his wife, northward by a lot formerly of John Taylor, and eastward partly by a lot late of Dennis Dunnig, and partly by other lots marked and numbered in the said plan. Being the same premises which Richard Loxley and Mary Loxley, by indenture dated the 21st of July, A. D. 1827, recorded in Deed Book G W R, No. 18, page 362, granted and conveyed unto the said John Vanzyle, in fee.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 22-jy 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
VERY VALUABLE
COAL AND TIMBER LANDS,
7500 ACRES,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS
AND
VILLAGE OF NEBRASKA, TIONESTA TOWNSHIP,
FOREST COUNTY, PENNA.

On TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable tract of land belonging to the TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, Tionesta Township, Forest County, Pennsylvania; consisting of about 7500 acres, saw and grist mill, and Village of Nebraska, situate 7 miles above the mouth of the Tionesta River. There are over 2000 acres of excellent timber land.

A plan and more full description may be seen at the auction rooms.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 18 22 24 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY VALUABLE WHITE MARBLE FRONT CHURCH AND LARGE LOT, SEVENTH Street, south of Arch street, 90 feet front, 100 feet deep.

On TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventh street, south of Arch street, containing in front on Seventh street 89 feet 6 inches, and in depth 100 feet, with the edifice thereon erected, known as "The Second Presbyterian Church." The Church is a solid structure of fine architecture, with white marble front, built of choice material, with the best workmanship, and having a commodious and elegant interior. The premises will be open for examination each day from 12 until 5 o'clock. The pulpit, its hangings and decorations, the organ, pew and other cushions and furniture, are reserved from the sale.

Possession immediately upon completion of the title papers. $1000 to be paid at the time of sale. Terms accommodating.

No. 2. Such right and privilege as the Church may have (which is believed to be perfect, but will not be warranted) to build over and under a certain 10 feet wide alley adjoining the Church premises on the south, leaving 12 feet headway over and along the whole length of said alley.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 wibs8t 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

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THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
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ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.

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THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,

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The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

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Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ.,
Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)

Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.

ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."

TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.

FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.

The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,00
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,000
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	2,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings	$9·50
25 " " "	23·50
50 " " "	46·50
75 " " "	69·00
100 " " "	90·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

The Surratt Trial.

Those who have followed the testimony in the trial of John Surratt, now taking place in Washington, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to doubt that his mother, Mrs. Surratt, was thoroughly implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. Her house in Washington was the regular rendezvous of Booth, Atzerott, and Payne, with whom her son was on the most intimate terms. She is proved to have expressed a desire for the death of the President while she lived in Maryland. On the night of the assassination, and shortly after that event occurred, she raised her window, put out her head, and asked a passer-by what had occurred down town. These and other facts, brought out on her own trial, and during the present one, leave no doubt that she was fully apprised of the contemplated assassination, and contributed to its perpetration. Her reticence during her trial, and her refusal to make any confession, was, doubtless, owing to her knowledge of the fact that her own son, as well as other parties whom she wished to screen, would be implicated thereby.

Should Surratt himself be convicted—and it does not seem possible for him to escape—he may make a full confession, and thus unravel the deep mystery which surrounds the assassination. Should he do so, we have no doubt that the most startling revelations would be made. That terrible affair was not the creation of a single mind. If the truth is ever told, it will be found that Booth himself was but the instrument of higher and more responsible parties. Had the assassination occurred, as it was doubtless planned to occur, *before* the fall of Richmond, and the final collapse of the Rebellion, the world would have better understood the character of the transaction. Doubtless the time, place, and manner of the assassination were left to the judgment of the immediate assassins, but that the entire scheme was known, endorsed, and planned by the chief men of the Rebellion, we have never had the shadow of a doubt. Subsequent events have raised suspicions of a still wider complicity in the wretched business, but probably that is a secret which will never be revealed.

"Judge" Abell's Letters.

The "Judge" Abell whom Sheridan removed seems to have an irrepressible desire to rush into print. No amount of palaver, however, by this man will change the public judgment in regard to him. His letters themselves show him to be a thoroughly *bad* man. For instance, in the one we published yesterday he has the impudence to assert that the Convention was the cause of the bloody New Orleans riot, and to defend the infamous action of the Grand Jury of that city, which, instead of indicting the murderers, indicted the innocent parties who had suffered outrage at their hands. Now the Convention was the cause of the riot in just this sense and in no other, viz., in the sense that the possession of money is the "cause" of robbery, or that the doing of an innocent and lawful act is often the "cause," as in this instance, of mob violence and outrage. But we believe this Abell is the first person pretending to the title of a Judge who has publicly held that, in the case of robbery, not the guilty robber, but his innocent victim, is the real criminal. This letter alone is enough to show that Sheridan had good cause to remove the man. The fact that Abell seems unconscious of the infamy of his position and action, is additional evidence of his unfitness for the office which he so thoroughly disgraced.

General Sheridan has but done his duty in New Orleans. The people endorse him thoroughly, and will stand by him. They would have endorsed his action had he gone still further with the infamous abettors and authors of that bloody and disgraceful massacre.

The Difference Between Rebellion and Civil War.

Chief Justice Chase a few days since delivered at Raleigh, North Carolina, a highly important decision, which is of deep interest, both because of its ruling in a personal case and of its national application. The facts are these:—A citizen of North Carolina, previous to the outbreak of the war, gave his note to a citizen of Pennsylvania. When the war broke out the Confederate Government made him pay to it the value of that note, and receipted for it under the act passed by the Rebel Congress to sequestrate the effects of aliens. The Pennsylvanian sued for the recovery of the debt, which was refused by the North Carolinian on the ground that he paid it to a *de facto* Government, and hence it is cancelled. The Chief Justice denied that such was the case, and gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff. This decision is of interest, because it settles the question of the payment of debts contracted before the war, but of much more value because of its settlement of the question of civil war and treason. Speaking of this question, the Chief Justice says:—

> "But these acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offenses against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority can separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility.
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> "Courts have no policy. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable? That, though war levied by 10 men or 1000 men is certainly treason, it is no longer such when levied by 10,000 or 1,000,000? That the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union, and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come unquestionably within the constitutional definition; but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the republic, and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity?"

Thus this vexed question is set at rest; for, although the defendants have an appeal, yet there is no doubt but that the views of Judge Chase will be affirmed by the full bench. It is based on law and logic, and is the first instance of the kind which has come under the legal jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts since the termination of the war. It was also fully assented to by Judge Brooks, District Judge of North Carolina, and a native of that State.

The New York *World* to-day adds its comments to those of the *Tribune* and *Times*, already published, in regard to the conduct of the Common Council of this city:—

> "The alacrity of the cities of New England through which the President is to pass on his way to and from Boston to proffer the courtesy due to his official position is exceedingly commendable, and puts to shame the conduct of the Common Council of Philadelphia in rejecting a proposition to welcome him on his passage through that city. This action of Boston and other New England cities is the more noticeable, because it is no secret that the people of that section are stoutly opposed to the political views held by the President. As it is the popular thing nowadays to urge the extension of New England ideas southward, it is to be regretted that the idea of paying proper respect towards the Chief Magistrate of the nation has not yet been pushed as far south as Philadelphia."

The First National Bank of Vicksburg has collapsed. The officers of the concern stated that they could have saved it if they had been able to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars, but the condition of its affairs was found to be so bad that capitalists refused to aid it, and it was consequently forced to go by the board. One by one these irresponsible institutions are dropping off, and the public are learning by sore experience into what insecure hands they place their funds.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.
ARE SELLING

Handsome Stripe Silks at 87½ cents.
Plaid Silks Reduced to $1·00.
Black Silks Reduced.
Handsome Striped Poplins at 37½ cents, reduced from 62½ cents.
Plaid Gooods reduced from 37½ cents to 25 cents.
New Style Lawns reduced to 25 cents.
Organdy Lawns at 37½ cents, worth 50.
White Pique, New Patterns, 45 cents.
100 pieces White Pique at 50 cts., worth 62½ cents.
Figured Pique at 75 cents and $1·00.
Balmorals at $1·00, worth $1·25.
Hoop Skirts at 87½ cents, worth $1·00.
Fine Linen Lawn at 45 cents, reduced from 62½ cents.
1000 yards Pink Tarlatane at 35 cents, very cheap.
Tarlatane at 25, 28, and 31 cents.
Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Closing out Marseilles Counterpanes very cheap.
Bleached Muslin, Yard-wide, at 12½ cts.
Brown Muslin at 13, 14, and 15 cents.

A call is respectfully solicited by
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
1t ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents.
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
29 1 ABOVE RACE.

PLAID ORGANDY MUSLIN.—Just received, a closing lot, at a reduced price, among which are a few pieces of those Queenly Plaids, 9 inches plain space between bars, only 50 cents a yard; finest quality imported.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOK.
Entire Plaid Satin Bars, very fine quality. Just opened, another lot of those exquisite 63 cent Muslins, probably the last of the season.
SWISS SHIRRED MUSLINS.
Open between the shirrs, at a reduced price.
TUCKED SWISS MUSLIN.
Only 60 cents a yard; about half price.
REAL VALENCIENNE COLLARS.
An assortment, less than the usual wholesale price.
GRENADINE VEILS,
Best quality imported, 25c.; must not be mistaken for the Gauze Veils now so plenty at the same price. Only for our retail trade, at
WORNE'S
LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
1t NO. 38 N. EIGHTH STREET.

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.
MRS. E. HENRY,
6 22 2w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,
FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2½, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
3 2 wsm3mrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:
50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu1m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET!

DRY GOODS.

8-4 HEAVY BLACK
CANVASS MESH IRON BAREGE,
THE BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
THE ORDINARY QUALITIES DO.
BLACK HERNANI BAREGE.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, 62½c.
BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, ETC.
6 19 3t4p]
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BLACK AND WHITE
LACE POINTS AND ROTUNDAS.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
IMITATION SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS.
6 19 3t4p]
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,
IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.
SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCTION IN LAWNS AND GRENADINES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY THEIR
LAWNS AND GRENADINES,
AND
LAWN AND GRENADINE ROBES,
AT REDUCED PRICES. [6 19 3t4p

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS
TO BE
MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,
We shall sell till that time our Stock of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
PERKINS,
6 21 t4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF
MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. [6 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!
NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!
Still Further Depression in Prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11stmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

1867!!!
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!
Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $2.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·87, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m§p

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c/ $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $2; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113
NOS. 113, 113½ NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PRICE AND WOOD'S OLD STAND.

Great Rush for Bargains.

Will open on MONDAY the greatest bargains offered since the panic of 1857, under our old motto, Never to be Undersold!
SMALL STORE—SMALL RENT—SMALL PROFITS.
Open from A. T. Stewart's great sale in New York, at slaughtering low prices.
DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
1000 yards Poplins, 25c., cost 50c. to import.
500 yards double-width Plaid Poplin, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards all the new shades of Mohair and Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 33, 37½c. to $1.
LINENS CHEAP. LINENS LOW.
500 yards yard-wide Shirting Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards fine Linen, 37, 45, 50, 55, 62½c., to $1.
300 dozen all-linen Fringed Towels, 12½, 15, 20, to 37½c.
500 yards yard-wide Brown Linen, 20c., worth 30c.
100 dozen all-linen Napkins, $1·50 to $2·50.
500 yards double-width Bird Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
200 pieces all-linen Diapering, $1·75, worth $3.
100 pieces fine Blay Linen, 22 to 45c., cheap.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
10 pieces fine all-wool Flannel, 28 to 31c.
10 pieces fine yard-wide Ballardvale, 50c., cheap.
10 pieces full yard-wide Flannels, 40c.
10 pieces bleached Table Linens 47, 60, 65c., to $1.
GINGHAMS AND CHINTZES LOW.
1000 yards fine Gingham, 12c., worth 25c.
1000 yards best American Prints, 12c.; warranted fast colors.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Bay Mills, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Whittinsville, guaranteed 10 per cent. less than Eighth street prices.
2 cases best yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.
1 case ¾-wide Muslin, 11½c.
10 pieces yard-wide Brown Muslin, 10 to 12½c.
20 pieces full 1¼ yard-wide Muslin, 21½ to 25c.
10 pieces full 2½ yards wide Muslin, as good as Waltham, 50c.
HOSIERY CHEAP. GLOVES LOW.
500 pair full regular-made Half Hose, 25c.; selling over town at 50.
100 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 12½c; old price.
Ladies' Hose, 12½c.; full regular, 40c.
Spring shades of Lisle Thread Buff, and other colors, 20c. up to 40c.
Children's Gloves, 10c.; cheap.
Children's Hose, 12½ to 15c.; a bargain.
1000 yds. yard-wide Chintz, 25 to 35c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
1000 yds. Plaid Nainsook, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, up to 50c., from A. T. Stewart's sale last week; cheap.
100 pieces fine white Cambric, 12½c.
Soft-finish Cambric and Jaconets and Swiss, 18, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.
1000 yds. Nainsook Muslin, 12½, 18, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.; bargain.
WHITE PIQUE AND MARSEILLES, LOW.
50 pieces Pique, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1.
Open on Monday, 25 Marseilles Counterpanes, full 3 yards long, $6·50, cost $12 to import; cheap.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, LOW.
100 pieces All-wool Cassimere—must be sold—60, 62½, 65, 75, 85, 95c. to $1·25.
All the goods are half the cost of importation.
New shades double-width Sacking, $1·37½; cost $2·50 to import.
100 dozen Boys' Colored Bordered Hdks., 6c.
All the new shades of Kid Gloves, $1·15; better than Jouvin's, selling on Eighth street at $1·25.
Give us a call. Our motto is—"Small Profits and quick Sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often."
All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,
1t Late of the firm of Owen Evans & Co.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH, offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 65 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.
All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Poplin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.
12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces.
Choicest styles American Prints, at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·00 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Pointes and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.
Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants. [1 1 2 stuth4p
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock.
Rapidly selling at almost lowest old prices.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A LARGE STOCK OF
PLAIN AND CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
SILK WARP LAVELLAS, VERY DESIRABLE AND SCARCE.
WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FRENCH LAWNS, THE MOST DESIRABLE LINE OF PLAIN STYLES IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILKS AT THE LATE AUCTION REDUCTIONS.
SUMMER SILKS, INDIA SILKS, FOULARD SILKS.
ONE LOT OF FRENCH GLASS TOWELS, FROM AUCTION, ONLY 35 CENTS.
DAMASK AND LOOM TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS. [3 9s

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening the pantomimes of *Duchalumeau* and *The Four Brothers* will be presented, with the great G. L. Fox and his troupe in both. The laughable farce of *Slasher and Crasher* will also be played.

On Monday evening *Jack and Gill*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears again to-night in *Mazeppa; or, the Untamed Rocking Horse*, in which he is capital. He also personates "Mr. Golightly," in Buckstone's comedietta of *Lend Me Five Shillings*.

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S they are doing a fine business with *Italian Airs at the Academy*, which is a favorite operatic burlesque. The "Black Cupids" are also received with shouts of laughter and applause each evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN EXCITEMENT ON THIRD STREET—No. 271 AGAIN ON FIRE.—About 10 o'clock this morning the report was current that the memorable Girard Bank was in flames, and, notwithstanding the known fact that that building of stone could not very well be in such a condition, everybody went "double quick" to its vicinity, to find it safe and a cloud of smoke two blocks below.

The building on fire was No. 271 South Third street, which for so long a time has been the office of United States Revenue Assessor Frazier. Five weeks ago, one Saturday morning, at this exact time—curious coincidence!—the roof the building ignited in the same place as in the present instance, and it is believed through the same agency—sparks falling from a chimney on the northern side, the top of which is just six inches from the roof, ignited the old shingles, and soon the whole covering was ablaze. Lieut. Goldy, of the Third District, was on hand instantly, with his men, to preserve order, and the firemen soon arriving, went to work with a will and determination which evinced itself in the thorough deluging the house received, and the speedy annihilation of the flames. The roof of the building is destroyed, the ceilings are damaged to a great extent, and the household effects in the upper stories are injured by water.

Mr. A. J. Brazier, whose surname in French means "fire," is the owner of the building, and had some household effects in the third story front. The damage by the occurrence will reach $800, covered by an insurance of $3000 in one of our city companies.

Mr. Gillespie occupies a room on the first floor, as does Mr. I. S. Joseph, Pension Agent.

Mrs. Dilks, a seamstress, occupies the rear part of the building, but suffered no damage to her household effects whatever.

It was a fortunate occurrence for Mr. Frazier, Assessor of the First District, that he had removed his office from this place to 224 South Fourth street, as the fire this morning would have entirely destroyed the valuable records of the Internal Revenue Department of that District.

THE SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES.—The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania having an "act of incorporation" empowering them to "purchase lands and erect buildings for the cure of the intemperate," are prepared to announce that they have secured the beautiful property known as "Melrose Glen," at Media, Delaware county, and are now ready to receive applications for a limited number of private patients. The natural beauty and healthfulness of the locality, together with the complete apartments and conveniences of the building, offer unusual attractions to those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution. In addition to vapor and medicated baths, and other remedial appliances, no effort will be spared to secure to the inmates of the family the best moral and social advantages. The treatment of patients will be such as to foster their self-respect, and the best remedial measures known to science will be employed for their restoration to health. The officers of the Association are Joseph Parrish, M. D., President; John M. Maris and Jay Cooke, Vice-Presidents; Joshua M. Woolston, Secretary; and the office is at No. 800 Arch st.

BENEFITS FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The actors and actresses who are stopping in this city assembled at the Chesnut Street Theatre this morning, it having been announced that a meeting would be held to take action in reference to giving a benefit for the sufferers by the falling of the wall at the conflagration of the American Theatre. Those present all volunteered their services, and the programme will be published on Monday or Tuesday. The benefit will take place on Friday next. Efforts have been made to secure the services of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. The volunteers are mostly from the Chesnut and Walnut Street Theatres.

Messrs. Beatty & Luppman have offered the use of Concert Hall for a benefit, and Mrs. John Drew has offered the Arch Street Theatre and the services of the company for another benefit.

A THERMOMETRICAL STATEMENT OF THE WEATHER FOR THE PAST WEEK.—We give below an accurate statement of the markings of the thermometer for the past week. The warmest day for a corresponding week in June last was the 22, when, in the afternoon, the mercury rose to 86, while the hottest weather of the past seven days was at noon on the 6th, when the thermometer rose to 87.

Day.	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*
16	76	87	86
17	72	80	83½
18	75	85	78
19	65	72½	74½
20	66	79	80½
21	66	76	78
22	64	...	...

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS—CHANGE OF TIME ON THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—On and after Monday next, an evening train will leave Philadelphia for Media at 7·00 o'clock, instead of 6·25 as heretofore, and another at 5·30 P. M. for the same destination, but stopping at all stations. We would refer our travelling public generally to the table referring to the arrival and departure of trains in another column. The West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad offers ample accommodations and inducements for excursion parties, and the like, to the beautiful groves all along its route.

LARCENIES.—Ald. Tittermary committed a young man, named John Wilson, hailing from the Seventh and Bedford street precinct, for the larceny of a clean shirt, which he appeared to require most sadly.

Charles Werner, a disabled soldier, having an honorable discharge, was arrested at Second and Queen streets yesterday, by Officer Eckert, upon the charge of stealing a blind, which he was offering to sell for $1·50, although it was worth at least $12. Upon investigating the matter, the owner of the blind was found, and Werner was committed to answer the theft.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—List of passengers per steamer Hendrick Hudson, five days from Havana to Philadelphia:—

Mrs. R. Puelo, James Carroll and lady, John Schofield, Francis Vine, R. Delando, A. J. Simmons, Andrew Mollen, John Delany, R. B. Melus, Daniel Ambros, W. B. Elwood, J. M. Edwards, J. R. Armstrong, J. W. Martinas, J. Ordist, P. F. Oxandis, A. Appincourt, B. Coxen, J. Vincally, Nich. Cary.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—In addition to the sums already published, the following sums were reported this morning in the Mayor's office in aid of the sufferers by the Walnut street fire:—

J. B. Myers & Co.	$50·00	Grocers' Sugar House	$50·00
Joseph D. Myers	50·00	James Dayard	25·00
John B. Ellison & Sons	50·00	Church of Mediator	1·00
William Sellers & Co	150·00	J. Amberg (additional	5·00

ARRESTED FOR INTERFERING.—This morning Alderman Morrow held George Boston, residing at No. 615 Filbert street, in $800 bail, for interfering with the dog catchers, at Twenty-second and Spruce streets, yesterday.

Alderman Shoemaker committed a woman named Nelly Connelly, in default of $300 bail, for interfering with the police at Front and Thompson streets.

BETHUNE HALL MEETINGS.—The new religious movement, under the care of the Rev. P. Stryker Talmage, lately commenced in the Wagner Institute of Science, will be continued hereafter every Sabbath in the Bethune Hall, S. W. corner of Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue. The services will be held on Sunday morning and afternoon.

DOGS CAPTURED.—High Constable Clark reports 80 dogs as having been captured during the week ending to-day, 17 of whom were released by their owners.

VAGRANTS.—John Russell and Thomas Russell, two boys, found wandering about Fifth and Chesnut streets, devoid of a home, have been committed to St. John's Orphan Asylum.

PUGNACIOUS.—James Hewitt, John Flanigan, and Robert Smith were this morning each held in $500 bail for fighting, yesterday, at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE FIFTH WARD—ALLEGED MURDER CASE.—To-day at 12 o'clock, Coroner Daniels commenced his investigation in the case of Edward C. Burton, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital from injuries received at the cooper shop of Mr. Curby, No. 504 Penn street.

Patrick Quinn, who is under arrest on the charge of being the guilty party, was represented by Francis F. Brightly, Esq.

Policeman Blandford testified—On Wednesday morning I brought the defendant out to be identified by two men employed in the Appraiser's Office, Front and Lombard streets; afterwards I had a conversation with him, and asked him what time he left the shop, and he replied about noon, that is, he said he meant in the neighborhood of 11 or 12 o'clock; when he said, 'My God, what is wrong; has anything happened Edward;' I told him Edward was well; Quinn said that when he left the shop; Burton was all right, except being a little sick and was lying on the shavings; he said no one had called at the shop, when he was there.

William Seeburger testified to hearing the conversation between the prisoner and Officer Blandford, which was the same as given by the latter.

The case was then adjourned until next Saturday at 12 o'clock to obtain further evidence.

A FOX CAUGHT.—Lieutenant Hampton has a handsome fox at the Second District Station House, captured on Thursday night at Eleventh and South streets, by Officer Conway, after a long chase.

BODY FOUND.—The body of the boy drowned a few days ago was this morning found in the Schuylkill, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. He resided at No. 1811 North street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Dennis Kelly, engaged about the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at West Philadelphia, was run over this morning, and died of his injuries.

FIRES.—Last night the roof of Paul & Renver's blacksmith shop, Beach, above Poplar, took fire. Damage trifling.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia,

and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

THE SALE OF STOCK in aid of the Riverside Institute is progressing so rapidly that the Washington Library Company, under whose auspices the whole affair is being so admirably conducted, are in hopes that the grand distribution of presents may take place before the 25th of September next. This will certainly be done should the desired number of shares be disposed of before that period. The engravings given with each share of stock are really beautiful specimens of workmanship, and those who would be convinced of the fact that the same pictures are now retailing in this and other cities at fifty per cent. more than it costs those who secure them by subscription through the Washington Library Company, have only to inquire for themselves at any establishment where they are being sold at retail. With every share of stock a present is also given, and among the presents, as will be seen by the published schedule, are cash prizes, real estate, and many other articles of great value. Every share of stock not only secures you a fine steel plate engraving, at less than retail price, but guarantees to the holder some present when the distribution takes place.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with choice rooms and board for the season at Mrs. Harvey's, Eagle Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The station is but fifteen miles from the city, and enjoys a most healthy situation, with fine landscape views. A more elegant or quiet and delightful place for spending the hot summer months cannot be found in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The tables afford the best viands of the market, with excellent waiters in attendance; and, in addition to the advantages of the house, there are also connected with it accommodations for carriages and horses.

AT THE NEW LEDGER BUILDING an opportunity is offered at 4 o'clock this afternoon to hear Hassler's splendid Military Band. This organization is composed of the first stars in the musical profession. The immense audience in the room where the band is stationed are treated sumptuously in magnificent and popular music, and that it is appreciated is shown by the effective applause after almost every piece performed. Mr. Hassler intends to keep his full band in the city until the 8th of the month, after which part of them leave for Cape May.

REVOLUTION IN ROME!—Revolutions in all things, why not in the "Eternal City?" One of the greatest revolutions of modern times has been the revolution in business occasioned by the erection of first class Ready-made Clothing Houses like Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental.

"DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS destroys all dread of the dentist." Office No. 737 Walnut street, below Eighth.

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☞ *Oak Hall.* — *Oak Hall.* ☜
☞ *Oak Hall.* — *Oak Hall.* ☜
☞ *Oak Hall.* — *Oak Hall.* ☜
☞ *Oak Hall.* — *Oak Hall.* ☜
Splendid Assortment of — *The order of the day.*
Linen Dusters, — *The order of the day.*
Duck Dusters, — *The order of the day.*
Duck Sacks, — *The order of the day.*
Alpaca Sacks, — *The order of the day.*
Drap d'Ete Sacks, — *The order of the day.*
White Vests, — *The order of the day.*
Linen Pants, — *The order of the day.*
Call and examine the low prices. — *Wanamaker & Brown, Popular Clothing House, Oak Hall,*
The corner Sixth and Market streets.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PEOPLE THE SOVEREIGNS.

Being a comparison of the Government of the United States with those of the Republics which have existed before, with the Causes of their Decadence and Fall. By James Monroe ex-President of the United States. Edited by Samuel L. Gouverneur, his grandson and administrator. One vol. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. Price, $1·75.

BRYAN MAURICE, THE SEEKER.

By Rev. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

FAR ABOVE RUBIES.

A New Novel. By Mrs. S. H. Riddle, author of "The Rich Husband," "The Race for Wealth," "Maxwell Drewitt," etc. etc. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

THE CAXTONS.

A FAMILY PICTURE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. THE GLOBE EDITION. With Frontispiece. Complete in one vol. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1·50.

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THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Hon. Frederick W. Seward was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am Assistant Secretary of State, and was so in April, 1865; I reside at Madison Place, on Fifteenth street, and did reside there in April, 1865; General Auger's headquarters were just below my residence; on the night of April 14, 1865, I was in my room, which adjoins that of my father, in the third story of the house; the house fronts on Lafayette square; my father's room was in the front part of the house, and my room adjoined his.

The witness described the wounds his father had received by being thrown from a carriage, etc., and then resumed:—My father's right arm was broken; he lay up on his bed with his arm towards his right side, and was in a recumbent position, but was supported by a frame work; my father was suffering from want of sleep, and it was an object to keep him as quiet as possible, for my father's room was next my sister's, who has since died, and that of a soldier named Robinson; I was in my own room, and my wife was there also; my mother was in her room, back of that of my father; a little after 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th of April I heard some one come up stairs; I stepped into the passage and saw a stout, heavy-built man, who said he was a messenger from Dr. Verdi, and that he had some medicine to deliver personally; I told him that we were trying to compose Mr. Seward to sleep, but he persisted, and seemed to be determined to obey orders; after some further conversation, I told him he could not see him, and the man turned to go away, and I turned towards my room, when I heard a quick step behind me, and turning I saw the man come back, with a navy revolver in his hand; it flashed through my mind in a moment that the pistol was an additional reason why the man should not see my father; the man then attacked me, and in the scuffle we fell into my father's room, and I remember nothing distinctly, but have a recollection of two persons picking up my father, who was bloody, and remember hearing some one say that he was not dead; I was then taken to my room, and knew nothing more until I recovered consciousness; I never saw the man afterwards. No cross-examination.

Mrs. Frederick Seward sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont, testified that when she entered the passage way on the night of April 14 she saw a man grappling with her husband; while she was looking the door of the Secretary of State's room was burst open, and witness' husband and the man fell into the room; the next she saw was a man on the bed upon Mr. Seward, and then two men fighting at the foot of the bed, apparently for the purpose of keeping some one from going around the bed; Miss Seward, my sister-in-law, asked me not to allow them to carry her father off; the Secretary of State was then lying upon the floor covered with the bed-clothes; I then saw them lift the Secretary of State and I attended to my husband who was wounded about the head; it was some time before he spoke; I saw Colonel Seward come up stairs when Payne went out; he had a gash across his forehead.

Colonel Augustus Seward sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont, testified that he was in bed the night of the assassination; and was wakened by the screams of my sister, and ran up stairs, and saw two men scuffling, and at first supposed it was my father, who was delirious, and after seeing him, noticed I was mistaken; I thought it was the nurse, and grappled with him, and was struck with what I supposed to be a decanter from the table; the man was then pushed out, and as he passed the passage lamp I noticed that he was no one in the house who belonged there; I afterwards saw the man on the monitor, and recognized him as the man Payne who was tried at the Arsenal; I then got a pistol and went to the front door, and was told by William Bell that the man had gone off. No cross-examination.

James L. Maddox sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I was the property-man at Ford's Theatre on April 14th, 1865; I was on the stage that night, between 10 and 11 o'clock; I remember hearing the report of a pistol; I was standing on the left hand side near the President's box; Harry Hawk, the Canadian, was on the stage at the time; I did not see Mr Withers on the stage; as soon as I heard the report of the pistol, I saw some one run off the stage at the first entrance, right hand side, and I then heard some one call for water; I ran for a pitcher and gave it up in the box, but did not know then what had happened; I was so excited that I do not recollect what I did; I think I heard the report of the pistol about two hours before the President came in. (The witness described the box and its position.) I took two American flags to the box and I knew it was to be decorated for the President; I knew J. W. Booth; I saw him in front of the theatre at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 14 on horseback; I saw him afterwards in Fautarville's restaurant that day; that was the last time I saw Booth. Booth kept his horse in the alley back of the theatre; I leased the stable to Booth, and collected the rent for it; Booth engaged the stable the December before the assassination; a man nicknamed "Peanut John" attended to Booth's horse; I saw "Peanut John" that night; the stable was in an alley back of the theatre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—I was property-man, and it was my business to be on the stage; Spangler was a carpenter, and was that night a scene-shifter; he was on the stage all that night; I spoke to him three minutes before the shot was fired; if he had been absent, the absence would have been noticed, as there was a good deal of scene shifting; it took half an hour to play the third act, and if in the course of that half hour Spangler had left the stage, the progress of the play would have been checked; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock that I heard the President was coming to the theatre that night; I did not see Spangler in front of the theatre that night; when the shot was fired I was in the front of the house; I did not see Spangler there then; if I had seen Spangler there I would have noticed it; do not know the President; have no recollection of seeing a man who looked like him that night; if I had seen Spangler there my knowledge of his duties would have attracted my attention to him.

Explosion of a Southern Relief Lottery.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The so-called Southern Orphans' Gift Enterprise Relief Association, advertised for some months past as a grand scheme for raising large amounts of money for the benefit of Southern orphans, came to a climax last night at the Concordia Hall, in a manner entirely unsatisfactory to the shareholders. A quarrel arose among the managers over the funds, when, on the testimony of the President, Mr. John L. Hammond, the Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against the firm of Palmer & Co., for violating the laws of Maryland prohibiting lotteries. It is stated that only 30,000 out of 500,000 tickets have been sold, and the most valuable prizes announced have been retired from the scheme.

A WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

The Cole-Hiscock Tragedy Re-enacted at the National Capital.

From the Washington Republican, June 21.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, one of the most appalling tragedies occurred in this city that it has ever been our province to record. The Sickles tragedy is naught to it. As pales the moon before the dawn of day, so does the remembrance of Lafayette square sink into insignificance when compared with the sickening horror that hung around the bloody corpse of Thomas Smoot as he lay in his gore, a fearful sight to look upon, in the room where he met his death. Yesterday afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, the reports of pistol shots were heard by neighbors as coming from the house No. 223 Sixth street, north, between Massachusetts avenue and K street. A few moments elapsed when a young woman came running out of the house, and cried out that a man had been shot. Another moment and a man was seen coming out of the house and walking quickly down the street. No attempt was made by any one to stop him, and he, who proved to be the murderer, kept on; and making to the Central Guardhouse, delivered himself up to the officer in charge, Thomas Smeed, saying that he had shot a man whom he had found in bed with his wife. In the meantime the news spread like wildfire; in the vicinity of the house in Sixth street, a large crowd soon collected. Drs. Behrend and Bowen had been sent for by some of the women in the house, and these gentlemen shortly made their appearance, and passing into the house, up the stairs, into the room in the second story, north side, discovered the body of a man lying on the floor, literally bathed in blood. He was still breathing, but unconscious. In the forehead, above the right eye, was discovered a bullet wound, and in the jaw was found another—a bullet having passed from the left side of the jaw over into the right, and through both. The bullet in the forehead was probed for, but only a small fragment of it could be found, the larger portion of it being evidently imbedded in the skull. Lieutenant Eckloff, of the Seventh Precinct, who had been sent for, arrived at the house some twenty minutes after the occurrence, and in a few minutes after his appearance the man breathed his last. By this time an immense crowd had assembled, and it was soon known that the man shot was one Thomas Smoot, a butcher, and the murderer, a Henry Johnson, and the cause of the shooting being the illicit connection of Smoot with Johnson's wife.

At the Coroner's inquest the testimony elicited these facts:—Mrs. Sawyer, who kept the boarding-house where the tragedy was enacted was a clairvoyant, and made her living by practising that art. Smoot and the woman Johnson had been rooming at Mrs. Sawyer's since last fall. Mrs. Johnson had always said that Smoot was her husband, and Smoot stayed in the house every night but Saturday night, and took his meals there. The day before the tragedy Johnson came to Sawyer and told him that Smoot's paramour was his (Johnson's) wife. Witnesses who lived in the house testified that a strange man entered the room where Smoot and Mrs. Johnson were, and shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs. Johnson rushed out screaming, "Oh my, my man is shot!" Johnson then passed down stairs with the pistol in his hand. Mr. Smoot was about 21 years of age, and is a son of Hezekiah Smoot, the butcher, in Alexandria. He has been in business for himself, both in Alexandria and this city. He was a man about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, smooth face, and has a wife and four children residing in Alexandria. Mrs. Johnson is said to be a woman of some 40 years of age, and is the mother of three children, one of whom, a daughter, has been married, and is now a widow. She has resided with her husband and family on Bridge street, near the college in Georgetown; has for some time past been away from her home so much as to arouse her husband's suspicions, and which finally led to the commission of the homicide.

Henry Johnson, the prisoner, is a butcher, and had a stall in the corporation market. He is about 44 years of age; has a mild, pleasant look, and blue eyes, sandy hair and whiskers. The pistol he used was a revolver of the Allen and Wheeler pattern; and Johnson told Officer Smeed that he had fired three times, but that one bullet had exploded outside of the barrel. He was allowed last night to see a couple of friends who came from Georgetown to see him, and who brought him his supper. He was sleeping soundly when we visited the station, at a late hour last night.

There are several rumors afloat as regards the whereabouts of Mrs. Johnson, and up to an early hour this morning, nothing definite had been heard of her. One officer stated that a woman answering her description had been seen going out the Seventh street road about 3½ P. M. yesterday. Another account is that she was seen in Georgetown after the murder. It will not be long ere she is found, and more light thrown upon a tragedy about which there is yet much mystery.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

GENERAL SICKLES' LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following is the letter of General Sickles, in which he asks to be relieved of the command of the Second Military District:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19, 1867.—To the Adjutant General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:—I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this Military District, and I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney-General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared these so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney-General that military authority has not superseded them prevents the execution of the Reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin. D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General Commanding.

Official:—J. W. Clous, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Rebellion.

The following letter is published in the Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat*:

DAYTON, Ohio, June 8, 1867.—J. Withers Clay, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.—Sir:—In the speech at Huntsville of Henry Wilson, *nee* Jeremiah Colbath, as published in your paper (the *Democrat*) of May 31, 1867, are three deliberate falsehoods relating to myself, in just twice as many lines.

1. I am not one of those "who encouraged the Rebellion, said there would be no war," etc., but just the reverse. I never expressed or held the opinion that Northern or Western Democrats would assist the South in a war for secession and independence. So far as the war was waged on the part of the South for this purpose, she never had my sympathy. As waged by the North, I was opposed to it at every point, from beginning to end, for reasons which Time is now vindicating every day.

2. I never said that the Northern troops should "march over my dead body."

3. The pretended incident related by Wilson, about an Ohio regiment passing my house, never had an existence, nor even a shadow of foundation.

My crime during the war was that I consistently and persistently loved and defended constitutional liberty and the old Federal Republic throughout.

I beg your pardon and my own for condescending to notice anything from this vulgar, itinerent changeling. My only apology is that he is the successor of Daniel Webster in what remains of the United States Senate—and has lately "experienced religion."

Very truly, etc., C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 22

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$10000 Pa 6s. 3 ser. accrued int.	102¾	8 sh Mech Bk.	31
$1000 City 6s, New certif.	99¾	50 sh Morris Cl.	56
$800 do. due bill.	99¾	12 sh Norrist'n...b5.	63
20 sh C&Am R. 3 ues.	132½	200 sh N Penna. Tues.	35
2 sh Far & M Bk.	138½	15 sh Penna R.	52¾
80 sh Hest'vle.	12⅜	50 do.......c.	52½
100 sh Mingo Oil	⅛	3 do.	52¾
		25 sh Reading R. trf.	53¾

☞ E. McCLAIN'S CAMPHORATED GLYCERINE OMNIBUS SOAP.

It cures all cutaneous eruptions of the skin.
It entirely dissipates tan and sunbrown.
It renders the skin clear and transparent.
It is valuable for the washing of infants.
It changes a bilious complexion into one of beauty.
It prevents the skin from chapping.
It is prepared by
W. E. McCLAIN & CO., Perfumers,
6 15 s4t No. 334 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND MEATS.

FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED,

COMPRISING

Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with Jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.

Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsSp] PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN JONES, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 209 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 22 stuth5t

ESTATE OF PETER BARKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER BARKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to
ELIZABETH BARKER, Administratrix,
6 22s6t* No. 638 N. ELEVENTH Street.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 22stuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPEAN ADVICES THIS P. M.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 22—Evening.—Consols closed at 94¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad, 39.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—Evening.—Cotton is dull, with sales of 10,000 bales. Upland middlings, 11½@11¾d.; Orleans middling, 11¾d.

Corn, 39s.; Pork, 73s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 41s. 6d.; other articles are unchanged.

The Presidential Tour.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 22.—The Presidential train left Fifth avenue, New York, at 8 o'clock this morning, and was escorted to the Boston depot by the Knights Templar. The President was repeatedly cheered by crowds at the hotel and depot. The party was here joined by General Gordon Granger and P. Dickinson, of Tennessee, an old friend of the President, and Mr. Collector Smythe, of New York, Mr. Babcock, of New Orleans, Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Alderman Pratt, Councilman Train, and Mr. Kay, of Boston.

The President will leave Boston on Wednesday evening for Springfield, where he will be met by the Governor of Connecticut, and escorted by a special train to Hartford, where the Legislature will be in session to receive him. He will remain in Hartford until Thursday morning, when he will leave for New Haven.

Up to this point various parties cheered the President, and here a large crowd had assembled and much enthusiasm prevailed. The President appeared on the rear platform, and was received with hearty cheers.

NORWALK, June 22.—Cheers were given for the President and Secretary Seward. General Grant was called for, when Secretary Seward said they would have to go to Washington if they wanted to see him.

BRIDGEPORT, June 22.—The train stopped here for a few minutes, and the President was cheered. A salute was fired in honor of the President, and with music from the band the train slowly moved on. Generals Rousseau and Granger and Secretary Seward were also introduced to the crowd.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—An Omaha despatch says that General Sherman arrived to-day from North Platte and Fort Sedgwick, with General Sanborn and General Attrick, Special Indian Agent at Laramie. General Sanborn reports that Spotted Tail was at Laramie trying to make some amicable adjustment of the Indian troubles.

A few days ago he showed his sincerity by seizing and turning over to General Sherman a white man who had proposed to attack a train near by. General Sanborn also reports the establishment of friendly relations with the Crows, and he thinks that the troubles can be settled with all the tribes except the Cheyennes. General Augur is *en route* from the Black Hills to Laramie, and would be at the latter place to day.

St. Joseph despatches say that advices from Snake river, Colorado, report the fall of five feet of snow on the 31st of May, which, with what was on the ground, makes seven feet.

Fatal Accident.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Cincinnati Express train which left Cleveland this morning ran over a two-horse wagon near Galion Station, killing William Sepes and his wife, and severely injuring three children. The horses were also killed. It is suppose that Sepes expected to get across the track before the train reached the crossing.

United States Propeller Relief on Fire.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The United States steamer Relief took fire this morning off Red Hook Point. After burning about two hours, the fire was extinguished. The damage is about $5000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton dull at 26½@27c. Flour has declined 20@30c.; 8500 barrels sold; State, $7@ @10·75; Ohio, $11@12·30; Western, $9@11·90; Southern, $9·25@15. Wheat declined 3@4c. Corn declined 2@3c; 46,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·11@1·12 for new. Oats declined 1c.; 36,000 bushels sold; Western, 78@80c. Beef quiet; new Mess $15@22; extra Mess $23@27. Pork firm; new Mess $21; prime $18·25. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet; in bond $2·25½.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 107⅞; Erie, 60; Canton Company, 44½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98⅞; Michigan Central, 107¼, ex-dividend; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Hudson River, 106⅛; Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107⅞; do. 1865, 104; new issue, 109¾; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, 106⅛. Sterling exchange, 110; sight, 110½. Gold, 138⅛.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY—Judge Read.—Susan Smith, Mayer Arnold, William H. Caryll, and John Doll vs. Henry Huston, Henry Trottman, and William Dunlap.

The following complaints and applications were made this morning in this Court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:—Your orators complain and say: 1. That they are residents or owners of real estate in the immediate vicinity of the premises No. 439 North Fifth street, situate between Willow and Buttonwood streets, in the city of Philadelphia, in said district. Susan Smith, widow, keeps a boarding-house at No. 441, Mayer Arnold owns the property No. 440, William H. Carryll owns the premises No. 441, and John Doll owns No. 442.

2. The said premises, No. 439, and adjoining premises, are situate on the east side of Fifth street, and contain about 40 feet in front or breadth thereupon, extending to a considerable distance eastward; since about four months last past the said Huston and Trottman have been in occupancy and possession thereof, as lessees from the said Dunlap, the owner of the same.

3. The said Huston and Trottman are, by occupation, coppersmiths and manufacturers of kettles and other hollowware in copper, and during the last mentioned period have carried on that business at said No. 439, and still are doing so, with the express license of the defendant Dunlap, who receives rent or compensation from them therefor.

4. In conducting that business they employ a large number of men, who are engaged during most of the day, and frequently from early in the morning until late at night, in hammering and pounding upon hollow-ware vessels of copper, thereby producing great and insupportable noise. This is generally so loud as to interfere with the class duties of the school of the German Congregation at No. 443, to prevent reading, the hearing of ordinary conversation, the usual repose, quiet, and sleep of the complainants and their families living in the neighborhood. And the tenants of said premises owned by others of the complainants, by the said continued noise and din, boarders have been driven from the house of the complainant Smith; those who remain there, and those who live in other of said premises are deprived of the comforts of peace and quiet, especially those who are sick or of weak and nervous systems; there have been various instances in the households of some of the complainants severally, where sick persons and children have been made worse by the noise in question. During the warm weather the complainants are reluctantly compelled to keep their windows closed partially to protect themselves from the said noises; during the continuance of work, and the consequent noises by defendants and their employes, it is actually impossible for plaintiffs and their families within its reach to sleep or read, or attend to any daily religious duties; the value of the premises thus subject to this vexatious annoyance is thereby greatly diminished and impaired, either for the purpose of sale or of letting out.

5. The premises owned or occupied by the complainants were so occupied or owned before the defendants Huston and Trottman moved into No. 439.

6. Complainants have severally, at various times, caused application to be made to the defendants, Huston and Trottman, to cease their said noises and din, but in vain; they threaten to continue the same at their said place, regardless of the injury and molestation thereby occasioned to plaintiffs and others.

7. The plaintiffs thereupon ask equitable relief as follows, viz:—That an injunction be awarded restraining the defendants and each of them, their and each of their agents and workmen, from using or employing the premises on the east side of Fifth street, between Willow and Buttonwood streets, or any part thereof, in the manufacture of copper ware by pounding, and from employing it in any use, or for any purpose which shall require or occasion noise or din that shall be reasonably annoying, or injurious, or offensive to the plaintiffs, or the persons residing or owning property in the said neighborhood, and such other relief as may be proper.

Held under consideration.

Guillou and McElroy for plaintiffs; Bullitt and McMurtrie for defendants.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—During the morning of Thursday last, two young men, strangers apparently to the neighborhood, entered the Jewish Club-room, at the corner of Franklin and Coates streets. They desired to be shown around the building, asked all manner of questions of their youthful *cicerone*, and, it is alleged, made inquiries about the exact place and contents of the money-drawer. They soon left. But about 12 o'clock Friday night they were seen lurking about the premises, apparently with evil intent. An officer gave chase and overhauled one, giving the name of Thomas Kerns. Alderman Massey held him in default of $1200 bail to answer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 22 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY Dwelling, with three-story back building, No. 737 S. NINTH Street, containing twelve rooms besides water closet, store rooms, and bath room, with all the modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. 6 22 stuth3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1821 GIRARD Avenue. 6 13 tfip

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

WANTS.

WANTED,
A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,
PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp]

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph B. Pouncal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 925 Market street, Camden.
F. A. Hughes, No. 6 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap, No. 1350 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 405 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventier, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Poley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4560 others. Neuralgia, Gout.
Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.
NO CURE NO PAY.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED
SALMON,
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
8 30 stuth6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the EXQUISITE MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, presented by her Majesty to GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., a large group of Portraits of the TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, just completed.
The whole will shortly be closed.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Double Number for July—40 Quarto Pages—70 Illustrations.—Hon S. P. Chase; E. Carswell; Prince of Wales; Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Madame Le Vert; Men, Monkeys, and Gorillas; Ethnology, Physiognomy; Psychology, Oratory, Quaker Courtship, etc. New volume, $3 a year; 30 cents a number. S. R. WELLS, Editor, New York.
J. L. CAPEN,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
6 22 3t Philadelphia.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3mip*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mip*

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND ENGRAVER.
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 3pt

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.—AUTER'S HAIR DYE dyes blacker, and is easier removed from the skin, than any other now in use. 50 cents a box. No. 5 MARKET Street. 11*

NUMBER CXXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 17.—Banquet given by the members of the Schuylkill Navy to the visiting Boat Clubs from other cities. After dinner they all put in their oar, and made a noisy time of it.

Tuesday, 18.—Barney Aaron, the bruiser, gets a situation to keep bar in a Baltimore tavern. Failing to smash Collyer's smeller and draw the claret, he tries his hand on brandy-smashes with considerable *spirit*.

Wednesday, 19.—Suicide Day. A dozen or so of men and women in the different cities kill another, and then kill themselves, in the most disorderly manner.

Thursday, 20.—City Councils meet. Myth Hancock proposes that the Clerks furnish the newspapers with the account of their proceedings, as the members have not now opportunity "to arrange their speeches as they would wish them for publication."

Friday, 21.—President Johnson leaves Washington on another Monumental excursion to the Hub of the Universe. He takes a number of spare felloes with him, Mr. Seward as spokes man.

Saturday, 22.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives an invitation not to accompany the President to Boston. He takes this opportunity to acknowledge his thanks.

GRAND ENTERPRISE!!

SANCTIONED BY ALL THE LEGISLATURES OF ALL THE STATES!!

NO MORE POVERTY!!

A Fortune for the Pitiable Sum of Ten Cents!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

PROSPECTUS OF OUR PLAN.

"Lave in it, drink of it,
Dissolute man."

We have been induced by the many urgent requests of the citizens of our country who have been unfortunate in many past enterprises, such as the Crosby Opera House and the Gettysburg affair, to get up a plan that overcomes all objections heretofore urged against those other and, we must say, comparatively dishonest enterprises.

We purpose having our head-quarters in Boston, a city which everybody knows would not tolerate anything of an immoral character.

We therefore take pleasure in announcing a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
PIG CHASE,
In Aid of the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters.

This institution was established in this city previous to the war, and as that event took the legs off so many people, the institution now stands on an entirely different footing. We might add, in view of that fact, it is in a knee-dy condition. At this Musical Entertainment we propose giving away presents in value to the tune of $2,500,000. There are to be 5,000,000 tickets, issued at the low figure of 10 cents each, which, it is expected, will be ample to pay for the tickets and advertising, leaving a handsome profit.

This Asylum was organized prior to the Big Organ, but has had less blowing, consequently made less noise in the world. It has the recommendation of several Boston names, including BOSTON CORBETT. There are now here so many punsters out of Holmes, that the supply of puns is beyond the demand, and constitutes, in mercantile language, a "glut" in the market; and our only hope is that they will be eventually washed away and absorbed in the *Atlantic!*

We herewith give an extract embracing a small "List of the Premiums," taken at random from our new Illustrated Catalogue, which is now ready, and which we will send on receipt of 12 cents in stamps. We print, also, a few of the recommendations from gentlemen well known in the political, literary, and scientific world.

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED PUNSTERS.
Remember the Fatherless and Motherless Wits!!
Grand Musical Entertainment, Embracing a Concert and Pig Chase.
5,000,000 Presents, Valued at 2,500,000 Dollars.
2,500,000 Tickets at 10 Cents Each!
☞ EVERY TICKET DRAWS TWO PRIZES ☜

The prospectus of this grand enterprise, in a desire to allow the Asylum for Decayed Punsters of the present decade to extend its usefulness by putting wings to it, takes pleasure in referring to the following unsolicited testimonials, from well-known statesmen and and others, to this charitable undertaking:—

From HORACE GREENLEAF, *Esq., Editor of the New York Tribulation.*

"The object of your Musical Concert and Pig Chase meets with my hearty approval. I have often thought of an Asylum of that kind for the writers on the paper in which I am concerned, but my time has been too much occupied with the Union League Club to organize it. I look forward to the time when somebody else will take the laboring oar, and I can farm a little, fish a little, and write when I feel in a bad humor."

From W. H. SEAWEED, *Author of "Answers to Correspondents," etc. Washington, D. C.*

"Your Grand Promenade Concert and Pig Chase are befitting the nineteenth or twentieth century, either. There never have been, nor are not now, nor ever will be, such presents again as are now offered by you to a united people; and it is expected that the drawing will be over in sixty days."

From STURGEON P. CHASED, *Attorney at Law:*—"Know all men by these presents, of which there are some half a million, that the names may be sent by mail, and the money will be entered in its own recognizance. I think the plan is good, and your judgment, in my opinion, is sustained."

From Prof. J. C. AIR, *Chemist and Almanacist:*—"I have tested your plans and prospectus, and believe them to be entirely safe for you: the ingredients of those who enter into them must be purely vegetable."

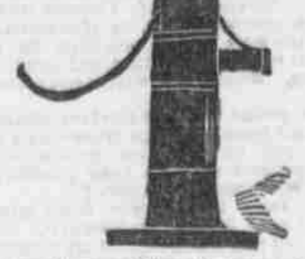
From Judge W. D. KILLY, *Tourist:*—"I have urged all of my colored friends, who have been in the habit of investing in policy numbers, to make some of your numbers their policy, which I believe must be the means of bringing about the reconstruction of the race."

If space would allow, we could add hundreds of others, but these few must convince any one that, by sending their money to us, they will be served right.

Below we give views of some of the presents, taken from life.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

No. 1.



STATIONARY COW OF NEW JERSEY...$0,000,009·50

This pump has been on a dairy farm for over fourteen years, and has never failed, even in the driest weather, when all of the other cows on the farm give out. The handle and spout are nearly new, and it was thoroughly painted throughout, with two coats of red paint, last fall.

No. 604.

LOVE TOKENS (worked) . . . $0,000,002·75

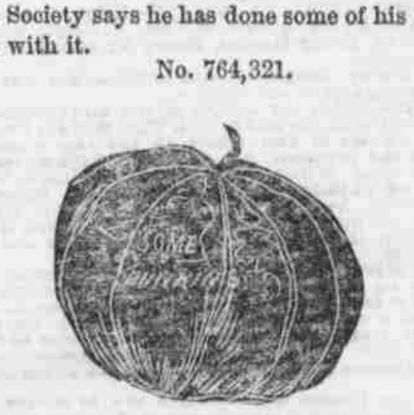
These beautiful specimens of needle-work were once in the possession of the Smith family, and once covered the feet of the original John Smith. They were originally sold to the present owner by Smith himself, and were rescued by us from the pawnbrokers, where they were reckoned half-soled.

No. 500,640.

DAFFODIL PERSUADER . . . . $0,000,000·60

This Agricultural Implement was contributed by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. It was once in the possession of the Whartons, the Callowhills, and finally in the Letitia Courts, and the present President of the Society says he has done some of his spouting with it.

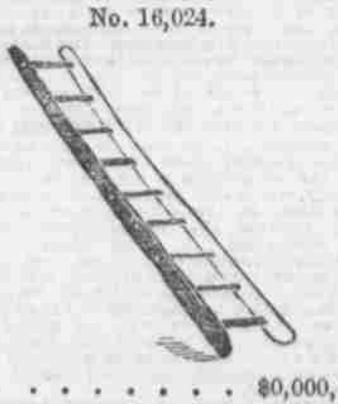
No. 764,321.



SYMBOL OF EXCELLENCE . . . $0,000,000·28

This vegetable was raised in Chester, by a colored man with a large family. He was originally a contraband, but escaping from the land of his captivity, he came to the land of liberty, of which he had over two acres, on which this fruit was raised.

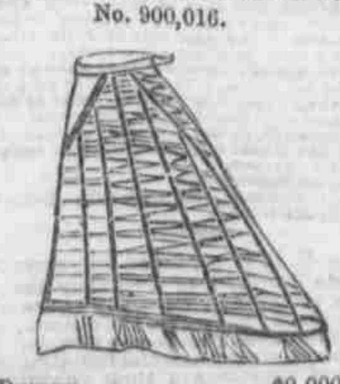
No. 16,024.



ELEVATOR . . . . $0,000,001·50

This is a beautiful copy of the ladder of fame that has been climbed by so many statesmen and others, and which President Johnson has climbed up to the top round. Nothing further remaining for him, he is going to seek other and fairer climbs next week in Boston.

No. 900,016.



PATENT DUPLEX . . . . . $0,000,005·00

This article was furnished by a gentleman who made a great deal of money in the opening of the spring trade, and this was made out of some of the springs that passed over his head, while in that business. For a lady of twenty summers, this, having the corresponding number of springs, must be invaluable.

The balance of our presents, amounting in number to 4,999,994, will consist mainly of horses, thoroughbred and gingerbread, gold watches, pianos, 500,000 complete copies of "Joe Miller," the nine numbers of *Mrs. Grundy*, one volume of the *Congressional Globe*, one Ocean Telegraph, and other like articles.

Contributions and donations to this charitable enterprise gratefully acknowledged; money especially solicited. It is advisable that the sums be large and sent by express, prepaid.

The Concert will be given when half of the tickets and purchasers are sold. The Chase to take place as soon as we get the money all paid in. Address

TRUSTEES OF "DECAYED PUNSTERS' ASYLUM,"
Boston, Mass.

"A MR. BUSH has been fined three dollars and costs, in Chicago, for kicking his wife out of bed. There was a slightly extenuating circumstance in the fact that she had scratched his back with a currycomb."—*Exchange paper.*

Mrs. B. must have labored under the idea, by trying to currycomb Mr. Bush, that he was a Night Mare.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §p

☞ REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 20th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, to commence at and intersect the Sewer now laid in said Walnut street, west of Twentieth street, and extend eastward to Nineteenth street, thence along Nineteenth street to Locust street, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—HALL OF THE HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

In conformity with a resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Company, held on Thursday evening, 20th inst., an invitation is hereby extended to the Fire Department in general to participate in the obsequies of our late fellow-member, JOHN A. LUTZ (one of the victims of the disaster at the American Theatre), on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

PHILIP J. TAYLOR,
6 21 2t Chairman of Committee.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

☞ HANCOCK GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

At the solicitation of the pupils, parents, and those who were unable to be present at the entertainment on Tuesday last, they will

REPEAT THE ENTIRE PROGRAMME
On MONDAY EVENING, June 24,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. 6 21 2t

☞ NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Specie Basis Mining Company's Bonds, due June 20, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia to bondholders in the United States, and to foreign holders at the Banking-house of GLENN & CO., London, England.

6 20 3t* WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Secretary.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—Holders of fifty or more Coin Coupons, due July 1, are notified that the same may be left at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on July 1.

C. McKIBBIN,
6 21 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

☞ MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the ground on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Society.

6 21 3t M. GRIER, Secretary.

☞ GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies: the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which, otherwise seeking outlet, force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet table should be without the Ointment.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 11tuthsₒ6t

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES

[illegible]
[illegible]
BRUISES,
LAMENESS
SORENESS
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO,
PILES,

BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE
LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,

CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and deliaered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12ws24t

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE
BANKRUPT ACT

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensiv work, embodying all that it is essential to knew on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,
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STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth 18 15 STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County,
and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE URCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 wslm Below Eighth, Philadelp hia.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $251,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street,

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
6 19 wfsm6t 8p NEW YORK.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,

William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank,*

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 20t NO. 4 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Resignation of General Sickles—Progress of the Obstructive Plan.

From the Herald.

General Sickles has asked to be relieved of his very important command; and this request is natural, in view of recent events; for, since the President and the law are distinctly and widely at variance, he clearly cannot obey both. Mr. Johnson, by placing before the country a legal argument from his official adviser, palpably accepts the argument as a basis of action, and thus compels commanders to choose between a distorted interpretation of the law and the more obvious one they have themselves made. Indeed, the publication is a harsh rebuke to which the commanders ought not to have been exposed when they had once been left to their own judgments. It is a rebuke, also, accompanied with offensive phrases.

"No legal State governments now exist in the Rebel States," says the Reconstruction law in its very first sentence; and lest this should not be sufficiently positive, it is added that "all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority, under this act, shall be null and void." Here are sentences as broad and clear as they can be made; and the Generals, seeing that these words made them absolute, acted boldly and confidently in the execution of the law. Now they are told that they have been guilty of a usurpation of power, and that their "educations" have not been such as to enable them to understand the law. In a case where a commander has been bred to the law this is an insulting sneer, and this sneer is permitted to be made on the authority of a man who is himself either not pure in his motives or no great lawyer; for it comes from one who, in face of the words "no legal State governments now exist in the Rebel States," has declared that the law "recognizes" the existing governments as legal and sufficient, and makes the military a mere police power.

We are assured by the quasi organ of the Executive in Washington that the remedy against the Generals is to be "sternly applied," by instructions that they shall conform their acts to Mr. Stanbery's opinion. Thus they will all be forced to resign, doubtless, and thus the way will be opened for the President to put more convenient men in their places. Such is perhaps to be the process of preventing a satisfactory settlement of the national difficulties.

The Logic of Murder.

From the Independent.

Curran, or somebody, said that the great end of the British Constitution—the chief object for which king, lords, and Commons existed—was to get twelve honest men into a jury-box. His meaning was that, whatever might be the government of a country, no man could suffer wrong, if sure of being tried by a jury of his peers. Where no such trial can be obtained, there every man must take his rights by his own hand. But it is plain that, whether such a trial can be obtained or not, there is no substitute for it so poor as murder.

Trial by jury protects a man against his enemy, and even, if need be, against his judge. In the trial of murder, judge and jury are one, and that one is also the enemy. Under trial by jury, the judgment is made by perfectly impartial men; while, in case of murder, it is made by the very person to whom impartiality is impossible. Before a jury, each man is assumed innocent until proved guilty, while the murderer assumes his victim guilty, and leaves his children to vindicate his innocence, if they can. Indeed, under trial by jury, investigation comes first, and sentence afterwards; while murder kills first, and then permits the public to investigate, if it will.

All this is glaringly illustrated by the late startling occurrence at Albany. Mr. Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention, was instantly killed by General Cole, lately an officer of the volunteer service, for alleged wrong to the wife of the latter. Public sympathy is always excited in favor of a man who avenges one crime by another, especially where the virtue of woman is in any way involved. But public sympathy should remember that usually in such cases—certainly in this case—such a tragedy establishes no fact beyond the frenzy of the assassin.

To be sure, the public will assume that a man must have had some adequate provocation for such a deed. But this is not necessarily true. A man must undoubtedly *think* he has had provocation. But how many blameless women have been killed, like "Desdemona," from unreasonable jealousy; how many innocent men, from insane suspicion! In this case the only important statement made is that of General Cole himself; and when he made it he was, in the words of a policeman, "apparently frenzied." Certainly, it is impossible to ascertain from these confused words what is the precise offense which he charges on his victim. Sometimes he speaks as if deceased had committed violence on an innocent woman, and again as if he had seduced a guilty one. He says that the sinful purpose never was accomplished, and yet speaks of his wife as being "betrayed" and "defiled." Of course, at such a time, perfect clearness of statement is not to be expected. But if Mr. Hiscock's reputation, as well as life, are to be destroyed, it is right to test rigidly the evidence on which it is done.

We have no personal knowledge of the man thus struck down, and unhappily his public prominence does not demonstrate his private virtue. A legislator may be a guilty man; but, on the other hand, a man may be innocent and yet be murdered. The charges against him may exist only in the brain of an insane man; or the alleged facts may have been only the hallucinations of a diseased woman. For such things have been; and we protest, in the name of justice, against the readiness shown to condemn a man unheard.

The murdered man has no opportunity to bring forward evidence; and there may be many facts which he could have explained, which will now remain unexplained forever. If he died innocently, his murderer has secured a great advantage over him; for who can indicate a man's innocence like himself? The only person (except the injured woman) who knew the precise facts of the case has been removed from the investigation. Such is the logic of murder—a thing more unjust than even the ancient "ordeal by battle;" for to that, at least, there were two sides.

It is possible that Mr. Hiscock may yet be proved innocent; and it is also possible that he may be found deeply guilty. In the latter case, the whole series of events will simply add another to the tragedies of real life, more profound and fearful than those of French and English novels, and showing the perils of misguided passion, and the stern retribution it brings. Be this as it may, the truth remains that in a land of law man should not take the law into his own hands. If the wife in this case was guilty, her seducer's death will not restore her innocence; if she is innocent, it will not give her peace; while the children and the children's children of two households will find a shadow forever resting on their innocent lives. However we may regard it, a bad thing is made worse by this deed of violence. Pity and regret, with stern disapproval, should meet all such attempts to unravel the threads of human misfortune by the logic of murder.

Another Muddle in the Reconstruction Process.

From the Nation.

Some of the Generals commanding at the South being in doubt either as to the extent of their powers under the Reconstruction act, or as to the mode in which they should exercise them, have solicted advice from Washington, and the President—we may be sure nothing loath—has called on Mr. Stanbery, the Attorney-General, to furnish an "opinion" on the subject. The opinion was laid before the public in the morning papers on Monday last. A few people, probably, will read it; but for the benefit of those who will not read it, its tenor and effect may be described sufficiently by saying that it denies to all Military Commanders at the South the right to do anything beyond "protecting persons in their rights of person and property, suppressing insurrection, disorder, and violence, and punishing or causing to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals.' Consequently, according to Mr. Stanbery, no commanding officer has any right to remove any Judge or Mayor or Governor, or interfere with the process of any civil or criminal court, or with the operation of any laws actually on the statute-book, or with the obligation of any existing and lawful contract, or, in fact, to meddle in any way with the working of the State Governments at the South any more than at the North, except in so far as may be plainly necessary to repress violence or insurrection or disorder. All these things, however, Generals Sickles, Pope, and Sheridan have done; and should the President act on Mr. Stanbery's opinion, Mayor Monroe, Judge Abell, and Governor Wells would be put back in their places; the military commanders would thus be humiliated, besides being shorn of nearly all their authority, in the eyes of the Southern population; every obnoxious act of theirs, however just or necessary, would be met by an appeal to the President, and the appeal would be supported by clouds of political intriguers, and by the time a decision was reached it would have lost all its value. In fact, during this most important period, when the new State organization is preparing and the negro population being called into political life, the States lately in revolt would, as long as acts of physical violence or outrage did not occur in such numbers as to furnish fair ground for military interference, remain as completely in the hands of the old government as if the Reconstruction act had never been passed.

Now, everybody knows that, whatever the act may say, this is not what Congress intended, and nobody was better satisfied of it than Mr. Johnson himself. In his message vetoing the bill he claimed for the military commanders all the powers under it which they have been lately exercising, and which Mr. Stanbery now denies them—a circumstance which has set many people asking who wrote the message, or, at all events, who supplied the law for it. When it appeared, the popular impression was that the rough outline, at least, of the scene of horrors which Mr. Johnson predicted in it as likely to be witnessed under the operation of the new law was supplied by Mr. Stanbery, the some gentleman who now shows that it was one of the most harmless acts that Congress has ever passed. *Then*, it was neither more nor less than the establishment at the South of military despotism pure and simple, without a single mitigating feature. *Now*, it appears it is simply an authorization to military men to act as police in aid of the local authorities, and to try men for criminal offenses in the absurdly improbable contingency that the local courts should refuse to exercise or make any show of exercising their authority. Certainly, if Mr. Stanbery's present construction of the law he correct, somebody cut a very ridiculous figure last spring when the act was vetoed; but whether it was Mr. Johnson or his advisers, of course we have do means of knowing.

The question now is, What is to be done or will be done? It is but just to Mr. Johnson to say that he did not call for the opinion for his own guidance, and, therefore, its appearance is no indication that he wishes to put any construction on the law different from the one he put on it last spring. But then there is some danger that, now that it has appeared, he may act on it. He is under no obligation to do so. The opinion of the Attorney-General is no more binding on him or on anybody than the opinion of any other lawyer off the bench. It expresses Mr. Stanbery's own views, ably and clearly stated, no doubt, and very likely quite correct; but it in no way alters the President's duties or responsibilities. He has already declared, as solemnly as a man can, that he considers the law unconstitutional. We have little doubt that Mr. Stanbery also thinks it unconstitutional—utterly, wildly unconstitutional. Upon that point not a shadow of doubt, we venture to say, has ever crossed the minds of either of them. They have both accepted it not as a measure which Congress had a right to pass, or which it was well for it to pass, but as an evil for which there was no earthly remedy. Mr. Johnson well understood that its faithful execution was not expected or required of him; that it was the intention of Congress that this should be left to generals selected by General Grant; and in fact, it was well known when the session closed that the President's meddling in any matter not purely one of routine would be the signal for his impeachment. The two Houses went home leaving this penalty hanging over his head *in terrorem*. Therefore, he is under no moral obligation to interfere with the actions of the generals in the South in any way, unless they should commit violations of substantial justice. He does not owe it to his own dignity to do so, nor yet to the interests of society. Nothing, everybody will confess, would be gained by the reversal of the action of Generals Pope and Sheridan, except a triumph for one of the local factions, while the passions of the North would be once more roused by it, to subside heaven knows when.

Is he under any legal obligation to interfere, even supposing the Attorney-General's interpretation be the true one, and the President accepts it in its full extent? None whatever. Mr. Stanbery shows by a citation from the judgment of the Supreme Court in dismissing the Mississippi bill, that the duty imposed on the President by the Reconstruction act and the supplemental act, as regards the supervision of the military commanders at the South, "is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political." Now, when the President fails or refuses to perform "an executive or political act," there is only one remedy. Congress can impeach him, but no other power on earth can call him to account. Therefore, if he should put Mr. Stanbery's opinion in his pigeon-hole, and let the military commanders alone, so long as their action really hastens the end which everybody has now in view—the speedy and satisfactory restoration of the Southern States to their old places in the Union—he would have nothing to fear from any quarter. Of the wisdom of silence and self-control there is apparently not much in his composition; but, if there be one particle, he has now such a chance of showing it as has never before offered itself.

We shall probably hear a great deal of the danger to constitutional liberty of allowing even an unconstitutional law to be disregarded by military officers; but the fact is that it is to the use of arguments of this kind by persons of influence and authority that we owe most of the violations of constitutional forms which have taken place during the last six years. What is dangerous and what is not dangerous as a precedent is something on which no two men will agree, and about which nobody's opinion is worth much. What is certain is that the majority of the Northern people are determined to have justice done at the South, and to prevent all secessionists of high degree, and all knaves and charlatans of whatever degree, from in any way guiding or controlling the process of reconstruction; that it does not particularly care whether this be done with or without the forms of law; and that the less this determination is checked or resisted, the sooner will that abnormal state of things which is now exciting alarm pass away and be forgotten. The real enemies of constitutional government are those who, with their "quiddits, their quillets, and their cases," are trying to stay the execution of the national will.

We cannot conclude without calling attention to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' letter, in which he cries out for an extra session of Congress to mend what he admits to be the defects in the Reconstruction act exposed by Mr. Stanbery. There is a lesson in what has happened which Mr. Stevens, old and experienced as he is, we think might very well learn, and that is the mischievousness of the habit, in which he more than anybody else indulges, of checking and stifling debate on important measures. If the Reconstruction act had been fully discussed, nobody would have been the worse of it; more time would have been given for consideration, the objections of its enemies would have brought out its defects, and its friends would have had an opportunity of perfecting it before it passed from their hands. But in order that an enormous majority might enjoy the paltry pleasure of crushing a feeble and insignificant opposition, the bill was hurried through, and when passed it was found that it had provided no machinery for its own execution. A supplemental bill was then passed, and now both together, on being taken to pieces by an acute lawyer, are found to confer in terms no more authority on commanding officers in conquered territory than a commanding officer in Massachusetts might very safely and becomingly be permitted to exercise. The "previous question" has here carried its friends almost to the last ditch of absurdity and confusion.

A Premium on Vice.

From the Tribune.

When Bishop Colenso attempted to coax the fetich-worshipping natives of Southern Africa into the Episcopal Church, he found himself obliged to choose between two evils—either to entirely abandon the work of regeneration or to tolerate polygamy. Believing that half a loaf was better than no bread, the Bishop laid his monogamistic scruples aside, and received his black sheep, together with their very peculiar institutions, into the Christian fold. Now, if Mrs. Frances D. Gage is to be credited—and we see no reason for doubting the statements of so clear-headed and conscientious a woman—a difficulty distently akin to that which Bishop Colenso overcame is likely to be encountered by Christian teachers among the freedmen of America. Our difficulty consists in the endeavor to regulate marriage according to law. Illegitimate in itself, slavery knew that legitimacy in any form was to be dreaded, and hence brought all its immoral strength to bear against an institution that was well enough for white folks, but not at all necessary for "niggers." The latter did not go into society; therefore, why defer to the prejudices of Mrs. Grundy? Now, however, we have changed all that "Niggers" have been transfigured by the war into colored people, are even considered as men and brothers, and in course of time will be allowed to vote for their former kind and indulgent mrsters. Society being in some little danger of coming in contact with the former chattel, Mrs. Grundy is becoming interested in the question of marriage, and throws up her hands in holy horror when told by Mrs. Gage that the black women of the Sea Islands very persistently object to legal ties, whereas the men are strongly in favor of them. Is it because the women are more depraved than the men? Not at all. Are they more fickle in their affections, and are they opposed to marriage because of its imposing the cleaving unto one man for life? No, again. Thousands of black couples in the South have known no other marriage ceremony than the acknowledgment made in their own hearts before God, and yet have lived as faithfully as though law had made the compact.

Why, then, this objection on the part of the women, who ought to desire, beyond all else, that their children should be honored in the eyes of the world? Let them speak for themselves. "We don't want to be married in the church," said one woman to Mrs. Gage, "because, if we are married in the church, our husbands have a right to all our wages, and can do just what they please with us!" The question is not one of morality to the freedwomen. According to the reasoning of their untutored minds, nothing but mischief can accrue from the performance of a ceremony to which they have never been accustomed. Of what avail to send teachers down South for the purpose of preaching the holiness of marriage, when the taught can prove that it entails the most outrageous injustice? Men advocate it for the very reason that it gives them a tremendous power, which, having been reared under the benign influences of slavery, they will be likely to exert with unexampled tyranny. "Nancy is a likely hand, and ought to be working in the field instead of nursing her own child," was the grumbling complaint made by a colored man to Mrs. Gage because she insisted that Nancy should remain at home and perform the duties of a mother, rather than be converted into a money-making beast of burden. Is it matter of surprise if Nancy sets her face against a law that places her at the mercy of a stronger party?

At present, then, so far the freedwomen are concerned, there is a premium upon vice. If the marriage law, which is alike for both white and black races, does not meet with equal opposition from the former, it is because women see in it the only avenue to respectability, and men are enlightened and manly enough in the majority of cases not to take undue advantage of the broad margin accorded to them. Black women are ignorant of the meaning of social respectability; black men—at least those of the Sea Islands—are not sufficiently humanized to discriminate between justice and license. What remedy, then, is to be applied to so dangerous a disease? Education will do much; but would Christians go the shortest way to work and labor for the greatest good of the greatest number, they will see to it that the marriage laws are so modified as to fall alike on both of the contracting parties. There is a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Are women less worthy of protection from abuse?

The Summer Session.

From the Times.

A July session of Congress, we suppose, may now be deemed a certainty. The alleged necessity for it predicated upon the probability of a rendering of the Reconstruction law in a sense adverse to the intentions of its authors, is but one of several causes of the meeting.

The advocates of impeachment are the prime movers behind the curtain. Foiled in the Judiciary Committee, they are eager to try anew their strength in the House, with the advantage of such auxiliary help as may be derived from the expected course of the President in regard to the District Commanders and their acts. The circumstances which lend plausibility to a summer session are circumstances on which the Ashleys and Butlers of the House rely for fresh accusations against the President.

The *Evening Post* adds the high tariff men to the list of those who are underhandedly at work for a meeting on the third. This is hardly probable. That they chafe under the defeat of the last session is undeniable, and that they are prepared to combine with anybody, in any way, for the furtherance of their sinister policy is at least probable. But their greed has not quite deprived them of their senses. They cannot be acquainted with the temper of the people touching taxation, and they will find the judgment of all but a narrow party inimical to any tinkering with revenue until the whole question be ready for discussion. If anything would excuse a meddling with fiscal matters, it would be the scandalous whisky frauds of which the press affords abundant illustration. But it is not expedient, even in this case, to attempt legislation, except with an assurance of greater thoroughness than is possible just now.

Infinitely more probable is it that an effort will be made by the speculators to raise the question of the currency, with the view of preventing any further contraction. These are the inflationists—the jobbers and gamblers who would sacrifice industry and trade in a desperate endeavor to bring back the ballooning days of 1864. The process of restoring currency and business to a healthy standard does not accord with their plans. They would like more paper issues, if they could get them; and failing to obtain these, they desire it to be understood that by no possibility can the Secretary of the Treasury interfere with their movements. There is but one term applicable to this scheme. It is a conspiracy to sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of a class whose operations come within the category of gold and stock gambling.

The inflationists and speculators are intriguing with the clamorers for impeachment to secure not simply a summer session, but a session that shall take cognizance of their respective projects. If they succeed, the immediate effect will be most disastrous. Business matters are bad enough now, but they will be immeasurably worse if they are to be exposed to the tricks and dangers and demagoguism of a long session at the present season. Instability will be infused into everything, and a want of confidence which no prudent man would knowingly increase.

A session limited to the object which has been proclaimed—the perfecting of the Reconstruction law in the light of the Attorney-General's criticism—may well be defended. If not necessary, it is not inexcusable, perhaps not inexpedient. But a meeting with this purpose before it ought not to be an occasion for reopening questions which have no special urgency, and the end whereof no one can foretell. It is right that obstacles to reconstruction should be removed, promptly and effectually. But there can be no defense for intrigues which, to serve party purposes, would expose the country to the turmoil and uncertainties which seem now to be hovering around the halls of the Capitol.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—In Divorce.
LAWRENCE H. THOMPSON vs. MARY C. THOMPSON, December Term, 1866, No. 54.
To MARY C. THOMPSON, Respondent.—You will please take notice of a rule this day granted on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Saturday, June 29, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.—personal service of notice on you having failed on account of your absence.
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
THOMAS MULLEN,
6 21 22 25 27 4t* Attorneys for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of NANCY K. RISK, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of A. K. COLHOUN, Executor of the last will of NANCY K. RISK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 13 thsm5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT OSSELL, Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
6 22 stuth5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF DANIEL LACK, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE PFEIFFER, Jr., Executor.
No. 610 CHESNUT Street.
Or to his Attorney, OCTAVIUS A. LAW,
1 6 s6t* No. 125½ S. FOURTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26§ PHILADELPHIA

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Varietv, Lowest Cash Prices.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES
IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe: and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading princidles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened streel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.: has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.
Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—
GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.
It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.
And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.
Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.
And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tutha2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVED.
OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,
WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY
RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE FENIANS.

STEPHEN J. MEANY'S SENTENCE AND PROTEST—HIS REFUDIATION OF THE "BASE OVERTURES" OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Stephen Joseph Meany, who was lately tried for Fenian treason by the Special Commission, was brought into Court before the Judges this morning, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in a penal convict prison.

Before the passing of the sentence Mr. Meany delivered a speech to the court, in which he protested, as an American citizen, against the prosecution as carried on by the Crown. He claimed the protection of the United States Government. Mr. Meany denied that he had ever been paid for revolutionary or other services by the Fenians in America. He indignantly scouted the "base overtures" made to him in his difficulty by the British Government, the officers of which had asked him to give evidence for the Queen against the members of the Fenian party just arrested at Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

The Government also offered him, he said, his liberty in six months, provided he pleaded guilty to the charges of the indictment, which he, as a man and an American citizen, could not do, knowing that he had not committed a crime.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURT.

ROYAL RECEPTION AND PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOVEREIGN.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria held a court drawing-room in Buckingham Palace to-day.

The attendance was large, and a number of presentations to her Majesty were made in due form.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

THE LULL CONTINUED IN BIRMINGHAM—ARMED POLICE IN THE STREETS—A RENEWAL OF THE DISTURBANCES PROBABLE.

BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The lull which succeeded the riot of last Tuesday in this city continues. The city police are still armed with cutlasses, which they wear on every occasion on duty. Five hundred special constables had been sworn in, but of these two hundred men had been discharged. Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer, as he is termed, lectures every night in some one of the halls or public rooms of the town. The disturbances may break out again.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE LYONS OF RICHMOND.

On the 18th instant, Judge William H. Lyons of Richmond, died of typhoid fever, under an attack of which he had suffered for about a month. The Richmond *Inquirer* says:—"Judge Lyons was the son of the Hon. James Lyons, of this city, and was born in the city of Richmond on the 31st of May, 1831. In 1847 he entered William and Mary College. After one year he entered the University of Virginia, where he continued two annual sessions, taking the academic course, and graduating with the highest honors. He then devoted himself to the study of law under his father, and was soon admitted to the bar." In 1860 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Hustings Court, previous to which time he became lieutenant in a Virginia company, in which he served during the late war. He was a very popular man, the gentleness of his disposition winning him hosts of friends.

A NATIONAL BANK RING.

ASSESSMENT TO BUY UP CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—A New York National Banking house recently sent out circulars assessing all the national banks one sixteenth per cent. on their capital, to form a fund to buy up Congress and defeat the opposition of the monopoly. Should all the banks respond the fund will amount to over two millions. I have seen the circular, and shall endeavor to furnish you with a copy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE departure of a Greek Ambassador for the United States has caused great uneasiness in Turkey, and the Turkish Government has made haste to send an Ambassador to America also. The cable informs us that the first representative of the Sublime Porte in our country left Constantinople yesterday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE ASBURY BROTHERHOOD TO CAPE MAY.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 27th inst.

The fine steamer Samuel M. Felton will leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 6 A. M., returning same day, and giving five hours at the island.

Tickets, only $2, children half price, can be had at MUFF'S, THIRD and COATES Streets, No. 1018 ARCH Street, No. 56 North FOURTH Street, and at No. 1305 MARKET Street. Number limited to 500. *

☞ CITY EVANGELIZATION.—PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND MISSION SOCIETY, Office No. 1334 CHESNUT Street.—The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Union Meeting will be held in the CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST, above Fifteenth, on Sabbath evening, 23d inst., at quarter before 8 o'clock. Several addresses will be made. Public invited. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth.—Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, D. D., of Boston, formerly Pastor of this Church, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Rev. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia, and Rev. M. G. CLARK, of Illinois, will also be present. Strangers, as well as friends, are cordially invited. *

☞ ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, THIRTEENTH Street, below WASHINGTON—The Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, minister in charge of the Chapel, will preach To-morrow, Morning and Evening, services commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free. *

☞ EMANUEL P. E. CHURCH, KENSINGTON.—Morning and Evening service Sunday, 23d inst., by Rev. S. HILL. *

☞ REV. J. S. KENNARD.—SERVICES on Sabbath Morning at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in Church, EIGHTH Street, above GREEN. A special discourse on the observance of the day. *

☞ REV. J. S. KENNARD WILL Preach at MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH Street, below GIRARD Avenue, on Sabbath Afternoon, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 3. Come. *

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between LOCUST and SPRUCE. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. R. CALLOWAY at 8 P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free. *

☞ REV. MINOR G. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO, Illinois, will preach in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. *

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers made welcome. *

☞ SECOND MORAVIAN CHURCH, SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue.—To-Morrow, 10½ A. M., Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN. All welcome. Excursion to Wistar's Grove next Friday, 28th. *

☞ ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—REV. DR. BRAINARD RAY, To-morrow, at 10:30 and 4 o'clock. *

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE STUART CHAMBERS. *

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of CHERRY and EIGHTH Streets.—Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., the Pastor, will preach To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 8 o'clock. *

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce street.—Last Sabbath evening service for the Summer, To-morrow at 8 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. MARCH. Subject—"Who Shall Be Greatest?" All persons are particularly invited to attend. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

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Persons subscribing previous to September 15, 1867, for one year, will be charged but $5 (instead of $8) for the year's subscription, and will pay the same amount ($5) for all succeeding years they may subscribe to the Library.

Yearly Subscribers who desire to purchase any work can have it delivered to them at the Wholesale Price, with the addition of five per cent. only as commission, by leaving their order at the Library. [6 22 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Tulpehocken Oil Company will be held on THURSDAY MORNING next, June 27, at No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Second Floor, at 10 o'clock.

ALFRED MARTIEN,
1t* Secretary

☞ SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES AT MEDIA, NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.

Apply to Joseph Parrish, M. D., on the premises, or at the office, No. 800 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 10 A. M. daily. 6 22 6t*

☞ "MAY GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON appetite, and health on both," says "Macbeth." A more important wish was never uttered, and to insure its fulfilment, restore and regulate the interrupted functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. [6 18 tuths3t4p

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☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

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ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
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In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
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$10. THE NOVELTY $10.

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Is something entirely new, and the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It is so simple that a child can understand and learn to use it. Every machine is provided with an embroidery braider without extra cost. We invite the public to call and examine it.

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With or without Lace or Net. [4 29 mths26trp
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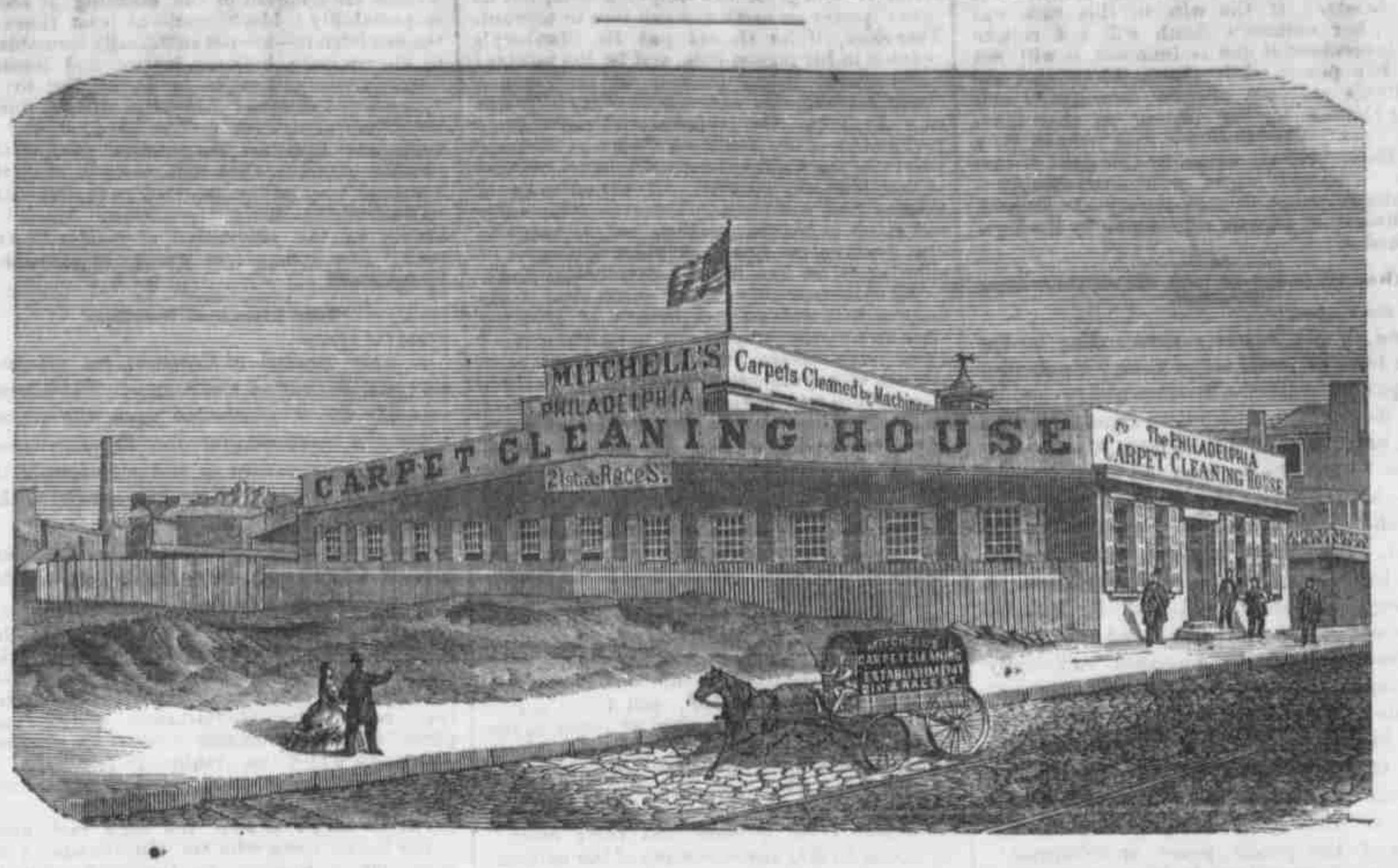
THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET-CLEANING HOUSE


MITCHELL'S
PHILADELPHIA
CARPET CLEANING HOUSE
Carpets Cleaned by Machinery
21st & Race St.
The Philadelphia Carpet Cleaning House

I would respectfully invite your attention to the PHILADELPHIA CARPET CLEANING HOUSE, located at TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets. This is a new building, one story high, 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, just finished, and furnished with Steam Engine and Machinery for the express purpose of whipping and sweeping the dust and moths from Carpets. The fact that the good people of Philadelphia were much in want of a suitable building and machinery, where they could have their Carpets thoroughly cleaned from dust and moths with safety, within doors, has prompted the subscriber to embark in this enterprise.

The machinery is of his own invention, and to bring it to its present state of perfection has cost much toil and thousands of dollars. It has been fully tested, and pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other now in use.

It can do no harm whatever to the Carpets.

The building having been put up expressly for this business, and having advantage of the lower floor, gives to it facilities to do a large amount of work, some thousands of yards per day, and it is far more capacious and complete in its arrangements than any other in the country.

Should you feel disposed to encourage this enterprise, and honor the establishment with your order, it will meet with prompt and polite attention. Your Carpets will be sent for, cleaned, and returned the same day.

You are respectfully and cordially invited to visit this novel establishment, and see and judge for yourself of its worth and working arrangements, as you will find it both novel and interesting. This you can readily do, as the Arch street cars pass the door, and the Race and Vine street cars come within a stone's throw. Then you can return down Arch or down Race street. Address

THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET CLEANING HOUSE,
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Any desired information will be given, and orders received at

MITCHELL'S SALOON,
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Respectfully, G. P. MITCHELL.

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Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

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These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

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These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

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FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 18 3m4

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $5·00. Good until the following day.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
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And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

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These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
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CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT A DELIGHTFUL place near Phœnixville, Chester county. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 1024 CHESNUT St. 6 21 2t*

CARPETINGS.

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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS
AT RETAIL.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND
FANCY STYLES.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
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No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
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